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IMPORTANT ISSUES UNRESOLVED AT DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE TALKS

LD301643 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[K. Borisov commentary: "No Delaying of Talks"]

[Text] The annual session of the Disarmament Committee--the most important body for negotiations on arms limitation and reduction--has ended at Geneva's Palais des Nations. The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Vienna and the decisions adopted there--decisions which create opportunities for substantially curbing the arms race--had a positive influence on the committee discussions.

This year the expansion of the committee's membership, particularly the inclusion of France, lent the body a more representative nature and made it possible to consider the opinion of a wider circle of states. The empty seat labeled "China"--a country which still ignores all international disarmament negotiations--looked particularly unseemly against the background.

It is cause for satisfaction that the issue of nuclear disarmament raised by the socialist states attracted the greatest attention. The nonalined countries, comprising 21 states, expressed a favorable opinion to the proposal from the USSR and its allies and displayed a readiness to discuss it at a more specific level. However, the practical preparation of the talks was blocked by opposition from the United States and other Western countries. In fact, they did not dare to come out openly against the all-round solution of the disarmament problem but embarked on the well-trodden path of expressing various kinds of doubts and reservations. However, the general trend prevailing was to the benefit of advocates of mankind's deliverance from the threat of nuclear war.

The question of strengthening security guarantees for nonnuclear states, also raised by the socialist countries, occupied an important place in the committee's work. The idea of concluding a convention on this question received broad support from the nonalined countries. The committee began talks on drawing up an international agreement to give the states without nuclear weapons greater confidence in their safety from nuclear blackmail and attack.

In the discussion of the problem of banning new mass-destruction weapons the Soviet and U.S. delegations, in furthering the Vienna accord between the Soviet and U.S. leaders, submitted the main provisions of a draft treaty to ban radiological weapons. This document met with a positive response and, in the view of the committee members, could serve as a good basis for drawing up another international disarmament agreement.

During the session the Soviet and U.S. delegations submitted a joint report on the progress of their bilateral talks to ban chemical weapons. The committee members were gratified to note that substantial progress has been achieved at these talks.

The USSR, the United States and Britain briefed the committee on the status of the trilateral talks to ban nuclear weapon tests, in which the main difficulties have been overcome but some important issues remain unresolved.

While generally giving a positive assessment to the results of the committee's work, it is also essential to note that this year much of its time was unjustifiably devoted to secondary, procedural questions. This situation cannot fail to cause concern, since it delays the committee talks on extremely important questions of disarmament--questions requiring urgent solution.

SOVIET MILITARY MIGHT DOES NOT EXCEED DOMESTIC NEEDS

LD201414 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1204 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 20 August, TASS--"The results of the Vienna talks show that realism, far-sighted approach and state wisdom are capable of triumphing over the aims of the military-industrial complex. But their conclusive triumph is possible, primarily, on a basis of getting rid of the idea of the arms race as something almost fatally unavoidable, and this includes practical and ideological debunking of the slander about the 'Soviet military threat' writes prominent Soviet international journalist, Vadim Nekrasov, in KOMMUNIST, the journal of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

"Completely unfounded figures, fabricated by the relevant services in the United States and NATO, on the quantitative composition of Soviet Armed Forces, on the quantity and quality of weapons they have and the supposedly growing scale of Soviet military production--these, one can say, are the bread and butter of propagandist tales about the 'Soviet threat.'"

The author continues: "They cannot exist without 'material' like this, or if they did, the main 'arguments' of the entire system of intimidation and indoctrination of the Western public, essential to the justification of the growth in military spending by NATO countries and the development of ever newer weapons systems, would burst like a bubble. This is why the real figures on these questions, coming from the Soviet side, are hushed up and the rare official statements by representatives of the ruling circles of the United States and other NATO countries, confirming the words of Soviet leaders on the existence of approximate parity in the defense capacities of both countries--be it in the field of strategic weapons or armed forces and arms in central Europe--are only mentioned in passing, while there is regular publication of figures, diagrams and sketches aimed at convincing the average Westerner of the increasingly threatening Soviet military might."

"In propagating the myth of the 'Soviet threat,'" "the author notes "imperialist reaction is trying to distort the meaning of the peace initiatives by the Soviet Union and other states in the socialist community and to 'prove' that these proposals are neither constructive nor new and are aimed at concealing the 'military superiority' of the USSR and other member states of the Warsaw Pact. At the same time, the peace-loving preconditions and essence of socialist foreign policy are being impudently distorted in order to confuse and intimidate peoples."

"In actual fact, the 'Soviet military threat,' like the 'threats' from the whole socialist community, does not and cannot exist. The love of peace is an organic feature of the socialist social system and the political line to which it naturally gives birth."

"It is the view of the Soviet Union that there is no problem in the sphere of arms reduction and disarmament--however complex and acute--that could not be solved at the conference table, given the existence of good will on the part of the sides participating in such talks," Vadim Nekrasov writes. "The USSR has never tried and will never try to gain military superiority over the other side and has stated more than once its reluctance to travel the path of competition in the military-technical sphere. In strengthening its armed forces, the Soviet state is in no way going beyond the real security requirements of the country of the soviets and its socialist friends and allies. It follows carefully developments in the situation and the maneuvers of the opponents of detente, and adheres to its invariable strategic course of consolidating universal, just and firm peace."

PRAVDA EDITORIAL HAILS COMMUNIST CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE

LD301339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Standard Bearers of Peace"]

[Text] A characteristic feature of the international situation today is the growth of the peoples' determination to end the arms race unleashed by imperialism, to consolidate world peace and to make detente irreversible. The communist and workers parties comprise the combat vanguard of this great battle.

The communists emerged into the arena of history with the determination to build a society whose basic foreign policy principle will be peace. The communists see their historic mission in eliminating predatory wars of plunder from the life of mankind.

By virtue of its very essence, imperialism is a system which engenders war. People's thoughts are now turning again to the start of World War II 40 years ago, and to its causes. The 1939-1945 war ripened within the capitalist system as a result of its inherent inequality of development with regard to individual countries and the aggravation of the contradictions between them. The desire of extreme imperialist reaction and its shock force--fascism--to destroy the Soviet Union--the first socialist state, which had become the bulwark of peace and the peoples' freedom--played a particularly large part in unleashing the war.

German fascism, which enjoyed the support of influential circles in Britain, France and the United States, brought mankind to the brink of enslavement. It was socialism, built by the Soviet people under the leadership of Lenin's party, which saved the peoples from this threat. The countries and peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition united against the common danger. The resistance movement, of which the communists were the soul, made an important contribution to the defeat of Hitlerism.

Never again to allow a repetition of the horrors of world war--that is the goal set by the peoples who broke the back of fascism. Its attainment requires the mobilization of the broad people's masses for active resistance to the aggressive forces of imperialism. Communists devote all their efforts to this noble cause. "Everything must be done," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has said "for the people's masses to realize clearly that their vital interests demand active support for the initiatives and actions aimed at strengthening peace, security and cooperation. In our opinion, this is now one of the most important tasks of communists, one of the most important tasks of each of the fraternal parties and of them all as a whole."

Like the other communist parties, the CPSU does not spare its efforts to resolve this task. The purposeful struggle of our party and Soviet state to implement the peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses is a powerful factor of the normalization of the international situation. The Soviet peace program has become the banner of the socialist community countries, communist and workers parties and all those who seek to safeguard the peoples' peaceful life.

A consistent line toward curbing and curtailing the arms race, a clear orientation toward the relaxation of international tension and the supplementing of political with military detente, support for the peoples' rights to free, independent development--these are the salients of the socialist countries' foreign policy.

The socialist countries have advanced clear-cut, specific proposals aimed at resolving the most burning, urgent task of our time--ending the arms race. The signing by the USSR and the United States of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty, which is act actively supported by all peace-loving forces of the world, was a major step in this direction.

In our time the struggle to strengthen peace has also been widely launched in the non-socialist countries. And here too it is the communists who act as the standard bearers. Marxist-Leninists view the struggle for stable peace and detente as an important contribution to the creation of international conditions promoting social progress.

The communist and workers parties of the European countries, together with other democratic and peace-loving forces, played a decisive role in those political initiatives which allowed Europe's shift toward detente, toward strengthening security and toward cooperation. The 1976 Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties advanced a detailed program for turning Europe into a continent of peace and progress. The communists are persistently seeking the implementation of this program.

Overcoming great difficulties, the communists and democratic forces of the countries of America, Asia, Africa and other parts of the world are struggling energetically for the preservation of peace, against imperialist reaction and its accomplices and for national independence and economic and social progress.

The communists devote all their indomitable energy, tremendous political experience and the full ardor of their hearts to the great cause of safeguarding the peoples' free and peaceful lives.

It was 40 years ago that fascism and those who supported it succeeded in plunging mankind into the abyss of world war. Times have changed. There is now a different correlation of forces in the international arena. Imperialism can no longer cancel out the historic gains of socialism or halt the advance of the progressive forces and the movement for the peoples' liberation and independence. The fact that for 34 years now the European peoples have been living under conditions of peace is the result of the tireless struggle for peace.

Communists have no illusions. They know that world peace has not yet been guaranteed. Sufficiently powerful forces which are trying to reverse the development of international life are active in the imperialist camp. But the objective conditions exist to insure that the criminal designs of the enemies of peace and progress are thwarted.

By their entire activity the communists have proved that they are the bearers of the most humane, life-asserting world outlook. They are unbending in their desire to establish a stable, democratic peace on earth.

REPORTAGE,COMMENTS ON NONALINED MEETINGS IN HAVANA

Foreign Ministers' Conference

LD310906 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Havana, August 31, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Berezhkov reports:

The first day of the work of the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries ended on Thursday evening at the Havana Palace of Congresses. The conference was chaired by Cuba's representative Isidoro Malmierca.

As it was announced at a press conference held after the meeting, the conference decided to admit Bolivia, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Grenada, Iran, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Surinam in the nonaligned movement as full-fledged members. This decision must be endorsed at the sixth conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries.

It was decided to put off till today the discussion of the question about Kampuchea's representation in order to discuss other items of the agenda, among them organizational and procedural matters of the conference that will last till September 1.

Ministers of a number of states who spoke at the conference expressed gratitude to the Government of Cuba, the entire people of the Freedom Island for vast work done in the framework of the preparation for the coming forum, for ensuring its success.

It became known that foreign ministers of Arab countries held a meeting here on Thursday. They discussed the situation in the Middle East, came out in support of the just struggle of the Palestinian people and resolutely condemned the traitorous deal in Camp David.

It is also reported that representatives of Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia included in the Andean group held an unofficial meeting to work out a joint stand at the sixth conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries.

Coordination Bureau meeting

LD301254 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

["Result of Conference of Coordinating Bureau"--TASS headline]

[Text] Havana, August 30, TASS--A two-day conference of the Coordinating Bureau of nonaligned countries, held as part of the preparation for the sixth conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries, ended in the Congress Palace here last night. It considered organizational and procedural questions connected with the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned states, opening today, and also with the summit conference itself, opening here on September 3rd.

It was announced at a press conference held late last night that the Coordinating Bureau had unanimously adopted a decision to recommend the foreign ministers to admit Nicaragua as a full and equal member of the nonaligned movement.

Applications for the admission to membership from Bolivia, Grenada, Iran, Pakistan, Surinam and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front were also favourably considered. The final decision on this question is to be made by the foreign ministers' conference. St Lucia, Dominica and Costa Rica will attend the conference as observers and Spain as an invited country.

It was announced at the press conference that the Cuban representative would preside over the foreign ministers' conference, opening today.

The question of Kampuchean representation was left outstanding and referred for consideration to the foreign ministers' conference.

It was decided to extend the Coordinating Bureau from 25 to 35 members.

Castro, Nkomo Talks

LD301930 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Havana, August 30, TASS--A meeting has been held here between First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic Fidel Castro and leader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front Joshua Nkomo.

Questions, relating to the coming 6th conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries, were discussed during the talk which was held in a cordial atmosphere.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Statement

LD300940 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Havana, August 30, TASS--The Nicaraguan people, which has overthrown the hateful dictatorial regime, was fighting not only against the Somoza clan, it was also seeking liberation from the fettering dependence on the United States and the right to decide its destiny. A statement to this effect was made by Miguel d'Escoto, foreign minister of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua. He arrived in Havana to participate in the sixth non-aligned summit conference.

The principles of non-alignment opposing any form of political and socio-economic dependence, imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racialism are close to us, M. d'Escoto stressed. We are guided by them in our day-to-day struggle. That is precisely why Nicaragua has applied for admission to the non-aligned movement as full member.

In its foreign policy, the minister pointed out, the new Nicaraguan Government expresses interest in the establishment and development of all round relations with the socialist states, with the countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa, which displayed ardent solidarity with the struggle of our people against the tyranny.

Today, Miguel d'Escoto said, the Nicaraguans are solving complex tasks for the restoration of the destroyed homeland. We hope for the aid of the member-countries of the non-aligned movement, of all the progressive states in the construction of new Nicaragua.

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Nonalined Equidistance Theory

LD301938 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[(Andrey Tsiolkovskiy) commentary]

[Excerpts] The conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries, opening in Havana, will work out an agenda and documents for the nonalined communist conference that opens in Havana on 3 September. Now here is a commentary from our observer (Andrey Tsiolkovskiy):

The forthcoming conference evokes keen interest in the world because of the great role of the nonalined movement in international relations. In terms of time this movement, as an established political force, has been in existence for less than 2 decades--a rather short period of time! However the movement has become an important factor in international relations and is making its policy contribution to the solution of the global political problems of our time.

There now isn't a single major foreign political question that wouldn't concern the nonalined nations.

Lately, some international circles have been zealously alleging that the nonalined movement stands at an equal distance away from the West and East, that is from the countries belonging to the military blocs and from the socialist states, members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The inconsistency of such a concept is claimed by the leaders of the nonalined countries themselves.

Such a concept is basically inconsistent not only because it actually equates the aggressive groupings of countries like NATO, for one, with the alliance created by the socialist countries for purely defensive purposes, as a reaction to the militaristic aspirations of the West. The concept is inconsistent also because its advocates in fact ignore and try to reduce to naught the rich experience of joint actions by the socialist and nonalined countries on the international scene. Such actions are proved to be based on the coincidence of the foreign policy goals of these two groups of countries.

The current international situation urges all peace-loving forces to be particularly active and to close their ranks to avert a new world war and to promote the processes of relaxation. The nonalined states whose leaders meet in Havana in several days can make their contribution to strengthening universal peace and security in the situation that is shaping out.

Harmony of Cuba's Role

LD302358 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Georgiy Tanov commentary]

[Text] The (?sixth) nonalined summit conference opening in Havana is of special significance for Africa. It was the African countries that gave strong impetus to the nonalined movement by giving it extensive support when it was born. No less significant is the fact that this major international event will take place in Cuba. Our observer Georgiy Tanov makes this comment:

Cuba has never concealed its sympathies with the nations of Africa fighting against colonialism and racism. In this connection we may recall that even before the events in Angola, and especially in recent time, Cuba has been helping African states in every possible way in their peaceful development, especially in the field of the health service, in education and in agriculture.

Nonalined Cuba fulfills its internationalist duty by giving assistance to the African countries that fell victim to aggression at the request of the legitimate governments of these countries, just because it was not neutral and could not be such in the struggle between the nations of Africa and the forces trying to (?submit) them.

That was the reason why Cuba came to the help of the peoples of Angola and Ethiopia and is now giving all-round assistance to the nations in southern Africa. These actions by the large meet the principles and ideals of the nonalined movement. It stands to reason that at the previous nonalined summit conference in Colombo many participant countries officially expressed gratitude to Cuba for its assistance to the people of Angola.

All this irritates the reactionary forces, especially those in the United States and China. They try to discredit the policy of Cuba, to distort its role in the liberation of African nations. Focusing attention only on the military aspects of Cuban help to African countries, making no mention of its considerable assistance in the economic and social fields, the enemies of Cuba also suppress the fact that Cuba rendered its help in full compliance with the United Nations Charter and with the OAU provisions. Following Washington's logic, it looks as if the presence of Cuban military specialists and arms in the countries that fell victim to aggression is illegal and the recent presence of a large number of U.S. servicemen and military hardware in big amount in Iran was legitimate. Not only in Iran but all across the world--in Japan, in South Korea, in Turkey, Greece, West Germany, Spain, Panama and on a number of islands--there are American troops and military bases.

For some reason the Americans prefer not to say that they keep a big military base on Cuban territory itself, the territory that has remained from the old colonialist times. As it follows from official and public statements, African leaders are going to Havana with the aim of strengthening the anti-imperialist trend of the nonalined movement and cementing its unity. Strengthening African-Cuban cooperation and also the antiimperialist struggle in Africa are an important element of such unity.

PRAVDA REPORTS PALESTINIAN RIGHTS DEBATE, YOUNG REMARKS

LD301349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[TASS dispatch: "Restore the Palestinian People's Rights"]

[Excerpts] New York, 25 August--The UN Security Council has held a routine session on the question of Palestinian rights. M. Fall (Senegal), chairman of the UN Committee for Implementation of the Palestinian People's Inalienable Rights submitted for examination by the council a draft resolution reaffirming the Palestinians' rights to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty.

USSR representative M.A. Kharlamov stated: The Soviet Union is firmly convinced that it is essential to stop the Israeli authorities lording it in all the occupied Arab territories and to grant the Palestinian people the opportunity to exercise their inalienable rights, including the rignts to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

A. Young, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations who has tendered his resignation, called the U.S. Near East policy forbidding contacts with the PLO "ridiculous." I fundamentally disagree with this policy, he said, but have been forced for 2 and 1/2 years to remain silent about this. A. Young condemned Israel for fueling violence in the Near East and stressed that by constructing settlements in the Arab territories, Tel Aviv is violating the UN resolution on the Palestinian question.

As was to be expected, A. Young's remarks evoked the irritation of the Israeli representative who accused the American diplomat of "exceeding his authority."

The UN Security Council decided to temporarily suspend discussion of the question of Palestinian rights and return to it later.

KISHINEV CONFERENCE HEARS OF MOLDAVIA'S SUCCESSES

LD310902 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kishinev, August 30, TASS--The acquaintance with the accomplishments of the Soviet Republic of Moldavia in the sphere of agrarian-industrial integration has promoted the successful work of the international seminar of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asian and the Pacific Countries, a TASS correspondent has been told by Secretary of that organization Abbib Husein (India). He attended the seminar which ended today in the capital of Moldavia, Kishinev.

For a fortnight representatives of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand, Philippines, Sri Lanka studied the theoretical foundations and the principles of establishing agrarian-industrial complexes in the Soviet Union, familiarized themselves with solution of economic and social problems.

Abbib Hussein said that Moldavia, the pioneer in the USSR in the sphere of concentration and specialization of farming and live stock-breeding, has been chosen as the venue for the seminar not at all accidentally.

By its level the agriculture of the republic exceeds developed capitalist states. For developing countries Moldavia's experience is interesting since the progress in agrarian production was achieved there in a brief historical period of time, stressed Abbib Hussein.

Yet 40 years ago--before restoration of Soviet power in the republic--that area, despite a favorable climate and fertile (?soil) was a poor and backward agrarian fringeland of Europe. The nationalization of land and the socialist method of production made Moldavia one of the advanced agricultural regions of the continent.

Along with cooperatives formed there were five large firms which amalgamated state farms with enterprises processing grapes, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, volatile oil plants--the staple agricultural crops of the republic. That made it possible to largely increase the pace of growth of agrarian production by 35 per cent a year, on the average, led to a rapid development of the social and cultural life in the countryside, to disappearance of the seasonal character of peasants labor and to their higher living standards.

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON MANNED ORBITAL FLIGHTS

LD301152 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 30, TASS--The achievements of Soviet cosmonautics, above all, the long flights of orbital stations and piloted craft, including those carrying international crews, open up fresh prospects for the further exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes. This is the main conclusion drawn in the report of the USSR, presented to the United Nations Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The report was included into a survey of international activity in the exploration of outer space in 1978, published by the committee.

The work done by the Soviet Union in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes, the document says, is aimed at the solution to scientific and economic problems. In doing so, the USSR carries through broad international cooperation on a multilateral basis with socialist countries within the frameworks of the Intercosmos programme and also on a bilateral basis with India, the United States, Sweden and France.

The orbital scientific station Salyut-6 is a big achievement of Soviet cosmonautics, opening up new broad prospects for the further exploration of outer space for the sake of economic development and scientific and technological progress.

A section of the report is devoted to international cooperation under the Intercosmos programme. The experience accumulated during the fulfillment of the programme, the document says, confirms the fruitful nature of cooperation of various countries in the study and exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes. The report highly assesses the cosmic experiments, conducted by Soviet cosmonauts jointly with cosmonauts from the CSSR, the PPR and the GDR in 1978.

At the same time the report emphasizes the big successes achieved in strengthening and further developing cosmic cooperation between the USSR and France.

PRAVDA'S MIRONOV ATTACKS 'ENEMIES' OF AFGHAN REVOLUTION

LD319037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Leonid Mironov dispatch under "Commentators Column": "Hands Off Afghanistan!"]

[Text] An international conference of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan has been held in the Afghan capital. Representatives of about 60 countries and 8 international organizations who took part in this forum unanimously approved a declaration by the conference and a resolution in support of the peaceful policy and initiatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. These documents set out a broad action program for the peace-loving public in defense of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. They include an appeal to all people of goodwill to support the revolutionary achievements of the Afghan people.

The conference's work took place at a time when imperialist circles, and the Chinese leaders who line up with them, are stepping up their connivance in the Afghan counter-revolution, stooping to any available means to besmirch the domestic and foreign policy of the revolutionary government. The imperialists have virtually undertaken the maintenance of the counterrevolutionary forces, trying to disturb the normal life of Afghanistan and prevent the implementation of far-reaching socioeconomic transformations. Direct help from abroad is being given to bands rampaging about the country, and the subversive actions of the enemies of the people's social order are being supported.

Many facts prove that the enemies of the legitimate people's Government of Afghanistan are being supplied with weapons from the PRC and a number of imperialist countries. Diversionary, subversive groups are trained in the PRC and then sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In trying to find at least some sort of justification for this crude interference in the internal affairs of revolutionary Afghanistan, pro-imperialist and pro-Beijing propaganda strives in every way to propagate the myth of so-called Soviet expansionism, of the USSR's alleged desire to create a military-political bridgehead for itself in the country. Vain attempts are made to represent the social processes in Afghanistan as the results of the schemes of Moscow.

The whole course of the development of relations between the USSR and Afghanistan refutes these malicious fabrications. The Soviet Union has always had an attitude of respect for the sovereignty and independence of a neighboring country. Our people have a genuine and sincere sympathy with the just struggle of the people of Afghanistan for their sovereign rights and for progressive social transformations.

In resolutely condemning the interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the plots and provocations against it by imperialism and forces connected with it, the participants in the international solidarity conference told the enemies of the April revolution: Hands off the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan!

PEACE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN REITERATES SUPPORT FOR AFGHANISTAN

LD301113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Resolute Support"]

[Excerpts] Kabul, 25 August--The WPC expresses full support for and solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan people, who are building a new life, WPC Chairman Romesh Chandra declared here at the International Conference of Solidarity With the People of Afghanistan.

Addressing the conference participants, Acad Ye. K. Fedorov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, declared: "We have gathered at a crucial time, when the success of the revolutionary liberation struggle of the peoples sweeping aside obsolete social structures and antipopular regimes are giving rise to desperate resistance on the part of reaction and imperialism. Counterrevolutionary forces paid and equipped by imperialists are trying to disrupt the normal life of the population of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to prevent the implementation of profound revolutionary trnasformations in the country.

Noting that the Soviet people have always had profound sympathy and respect for the just struggle of the people of Afghanistan, for their sovereign rights and for progressive transformations and peace, the speaker emphasized that under present conditions relations between the two countries are assuming the nature of deep, lasting and sincere friendship imbued with the spirit of comradeship and revolutionary solidarity.

Soviet peace champions, he said, are resolutely opposed to interference in the affairs of the Afghan revolution and to armed provocations and plots. The sympathies and full support of the Soviet public and all Soviet people are on the side of Afghanistan's people's democratic system and its legitimate government.

MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX SPURS ARMS RACE

LD301521 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Candidate of Historical Sciences L. Teplinskiy article: "The Sinister Alliance of the Militarists and Monopolies"]

[Text] Every day in world politics events occur which in some way of another affect the general development of the international situation. But however complex and at times contradictory these are, relaxation of tension remains the prevailing trend in relations among states with different social systems.

The Soviet Union and other socialist community countries are the main determining force which lends ever increasing energy to this process. They uphold the cause of peace and international security consistently and purposefully. L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "We are motivated by the single thought of preserving and strengthening peace and enabling the people to wholly concentrate their efforts and resources on creative goals."

The meetings and talks in the Crimea were graphic new evidence of the fraternal countries' profound interest in insuring peaceful conditions for socialist and communist building. During these meetings between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the leaders of a number of fraternal parties and socialist community states they expressed mutual readiness to make even more energetic efforts to consolidate detente and to achieve real changes in the disarmament sphere.

However, the more obvious and pronounced the positive changes occurring in international life, the more active the opponents of detente become. Their course, hostile to detente, is manifested in its most concentrated form in the activity of the North Atlantic bloc. However the situation becomes in Europe and the world as a whole--and postwar history has experiences periods of both a cooling and heating of the political climate--NATO is steadily building up militarist preparations and spurring on the arms race.

The graphic proof of this is the constant increase in the bloc countries' military expenditure. Those countries' officially announced direct military allocations alone increased, at current values, from $61 billion in 1960 to $103 billion in 1970 and $189 billion in 1978. In the 30 years of NATO's existence the bloc members' military expenditure has amounted to a total of about $2.6 trillion, including $1.4 trillion in the last 10 years alone.

But even this seems too little for the Atlantic leadership. In May 1978 the NATO council session in Washington adopted a decision to increase the member countries' military expenditure in real terms by 3 percent annually, and approved a new longterm rearmament program of unprecedented scale. The program is designed to last between 15 and 20 years, and its implementation will cost the colossal sum of $80 billion. This is in addition to the sums which the bloc countries already spend every year on the arms race.

The United States sets the tone of the arms race. In fiscal 1978 the Pentagon was allocated $116.7 billion and in 1979 approximately $130 billion, while the next fiscal year, beginning 1 October, the U.S. military budget will exceed $130 billion, according to preliminary date.

The 1980 draft budget will soon be examined by the U.S. Congress. In this context the U.S. "hawks" have mounted a loud campaign, seeking an even greater increase of military appropriations. It could seem paradoxical that the occasion they chose for this was the Senate discussion of the SALT II treaty, which by its very nature is aimed against the arms race. Thus, Senator Nunn stated that he could support the SALT II treaty, but only if the administration increased the U.S. military budget in real terms by 4-5 percent annually. The retired General Haig, former supreme commander of NATO Allied Forces in Europe, appealed to the U.S. senators to refrain from ratifying the treaty until military expenditure is increased so as to create new arms systems and to strengthen NATO's military potential.

Obviously, the North Atlantic bloc countries' military expenditures does not increase of its own accord. "It is essential to see clearly," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "that the threat to peace is created by quite specific social groups, organizations and people. For example, even on the admission of top-ranking figures in the major Western countries, that sinister alliance of professional militarists and monopolies which enrich themselves by manufacturing the instruments of war--which is customarily called the military-industrial complex--has become a kind of 'state within a state' there and has acquired the strength of self-sufficiency."

As is known, the most powerful military-industrial complex in the capitalist world is that of the United States. Its backbone comprises about 100 of the largest companies operating in the space, aviation, electronics, shipbuilding and other industrial sectors. The bulk of government military orders is directed to them and with the help of the military department they create increasingly destructive forms of weapons. Representatives of that complex and also of the other NATO countries' military-industrial complexes oppose the relaxation of tension and the implementation of real steps in disarmament, since they are afraid of losing the tremendous profits they are making from the arms race.

These profits are really colossal. Suffice it to say that they are two or three times greater than in peaceful sectors of the economy. A U.S. Senate committee calculated that 164 of the 169 companies in the military industry made profits of between 50 and 200 percent, 3 companies made profits of more than 500 percent and 1 company made profits of more than 2,000 percent. West European concerns such as Vickers, MBB, (Flik), Hawker Siddley, Dassault and others are also making gigantic profits. According to UN data the profits of leading Italian companies operating in the military industry reach 700 billion lire annually. [paragraph continues]

The West German (Flik) concern alone will obtain DM6.9 billion from its Leopard Tank program. The value of the order for 809 multirole Tornado aircraft, produced by French, British and Italian companies, will exceed 8 billion pounds.

That prominent U.S. figure G. Mennan revealed quite well the mentality of the military-industrial corporation owners. "The improvement of East-West relations, primarily between the USSR and the United States," he stated, "is regarded as an acute threat by the gigantic conglomerates (meaning, the military concerns--L.T.), which live off tension and military confrontation." In other words, for the military-industrial complex even detente is an "acute threat."

The funds allocated in the NATO countries for military purposes are used to create more and more new kinds and systems of mass destruction weapons. For example, it is well known that Washington, despite angry protests by the world public, including within the United States itself, has adopted a decision to produce the "basic components" of the neutron bomb--that really barbarous means of destroying all life. The fact that NATO has recently been actively discussing plans to deploy a new strategic nuclear missile in West Europe also attracts attention. "We are vulnerable. Europe needs the new weapon," U.S. General Taylor maintained in the West German newspaper DIE WELT.

The bourgeois press reports that Washington is seeking the consent of its West European partners to deploy up to 600 medium-range missiles on their territory in the early eighties. The details of the plan were discussed in the first half of August by FRG Foreign Minister Genscher during his visit to Washington. It is now known that it is planned to deploy this weapon mainly in the FRG. At the same time Bonn and Washington intend to seek the consent of the Netherlands and Belgium for the deployment of a least a few missiles.

The instigative role played by the Beijing leadership in aggravating the international situation in Europe, as everywhere else in the world, cannot be silently ignored. The Chinese hierarchy's appeals to the NATO countries "not to trust the Soviet Union" and to build up the bloc's military potential are widely known. At the same time Beijing is striving to establish close military ties with NATO countries. According to reports in the U.S. press Chinese representatives in West European countries and Japan ordered almost 5,000 types of modern military equipment which they would like to acquire. Beijing's militarist line finds a favorable reception among the military-political circles of certain NATO countries.

The Western mass media are extensively spreading all kinds of fabrications about a "Soviet military threat" to justify the NATO countries' plans to begin a dangerous new spiral in the arms race. The method used in the attempts to bring ordinary people in the West to believe the myth about the "Soviet threat" is extremely simple. Here is what former U.S. Defense Secretary Rumsfeld says about it: "It is not a question of any surprise 'discovery' for the Pentagon concerning the buildup of Soviet might, but rather of an effective method of influencing the American people--it is necessary to keep on repeating the same data until it becomes established in the mind."

Numerous attempts to smear the principled foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact members are undertaken with the aid of such dirty tricks.

The socialist countries' permanent allegiance to detente is convincingly proven by their proposals which, it implemented, would lead to a halt in the arms race. Just recently the Warsaw Pact countries presented a number of major initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and international security. They are set out with all clarity in the Warsaw Pact declaration of 23 November 1978 and the communique of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee meeting in Budapest 14 and 15 May. These proposals point out the real way to lasting peace.

DAILY DENIES INTERFERENCE IN DEVELOPING STATES

LD301425 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Ye. Tarabrin under the rubric "Using the Weapon of Truth": "The Cookhouse of 'Myths'"]

[Text] Marxist science defines neocolonialism as a new imperialist system of dependence and exploitation of the developing countries when direct colonial domination has been eliminated and the correlation of forces in the world has changed in socialism's favor. Neocolonialism's essence and strategic goals remain largely stable. As for its means, methods and techniques--they undergo changes reflecting imperialism's efforts to adapt to the new situation in the world. Neocolonialism is constantly evolving in common with the irreversible processes which capitalism itself is experiencing at the stage of the deepening of its general crisis.

The main factors of this evolution are the Soviet Union's increased might and world prestige, the easing of international tension, the successes of the national liberation movement, the increasing spread of the ideas of scientific socialism in former colonial outposts, the swelling ranks of countries with a socialist orientation, the successful development of comprehensive cooperation between young states and the socialist community states and, finally, the deepening crisis of the whole system of relations between imperialism and the developing countries.

Of the means used by the imperialist powers and their various accomplices to eliminate or at least lessen the increasingly acute contradictions with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and at the same time to undermine these countries' relations or solidarity and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states, increasing prominence is being given to the notorious myth about a "Soviet threat."

This is not a fundamentally new technique. Phrases such as "Kremlin machinations," "hand of Moscow," "Red Peril," "export of revolution" and so forth, with which some people in the West (and now in the East, too) try to explain the causes of social flareups and the progressive changes and advances in any part of the capitalist world, have become virtual cliches. This myth has also proven indispensable to neocolonialism and is accordingly being propagandized increasingly broadly in the developing countries.

Neocolonialist ideologists and propagandists are pursuing two tracks. First, on the basis of notions of their own about the relationships between the West and the developing countries--such as "interdependence," "partnership," "a common future"--they claim that the "Soviet threat" is "global in nature" and applies equally to both the "Western, civilized world" and to the liberated countries. Second, the thesis is argued that the said "threat" is a particularly dangerous one for these very countries since they do not have sufficient "defense" facilities. Both tracks are, of course, closely connected. What are the neocolonialists' concrete aims, and what objectives are they try to achieve when they resort to spreading slanderous fabrications of this kind in the developing countries? They have several aims and objectives.

At the modern stage, neocolonialism's exploitative function is increasingly closely linked with the desire to spread capitalism as the economic system in former colonial outposts. Achieving this general objective is in turn directly linked with the problem of creating a new social base for imperialist monopolies in the liberated countries. Since the national bourgeoisie can, by and large, perform this function, neocolonialism is leaving no stone unturned in its efforts to establish a class accord with that bourgeoisie, and the "Soviet threat" scare is designed to help achieve that aim. In this context, by speculating on the increasingly acute social contradictions in the developing countries and the deepening class differentiation in them, the neocolonialists are trying to win members of the national bourgeoisie over to the idea that the broad masses' protest against capitalist supremacy in young states is externally inspired, and that if this protest were to increase, there is even a possibility of "military interference" by the socialist community countries. Under these circumstances, they go on to emphasize, the national bourgeoisie's only support can be the West, with whom it must conclude a class alliance.

The "Soviet threat" myth is one of the main pretexts used by neocolonialism to justify interfering in the developing countries' internal affairs in order to combat the progressive forces. We will cite just two examples, although we could cite dozens. This myth was intensively propagandized at the time of the neocolonialists' intervention in Zaire's Shaba Province in 1977 and 1978 to put down an uprising among the population. As is known, it did not survive long, since even the CIA was unable to fabricate any convincing proof. In **recent months** the revolutionary changes in Afghanistan and even in Iran have been put down to the USSR's "subversive" actions and Soviet "expansionism." Under the flag of combatting the "Soviet threat" counterrevolutionary forces trained and equipped by imperialists and neocolonialists have been constantly interfering in the internal life of Democratic Afghanistan, resorting to armed provocations and terror.

To continue. The neocolonialists are particularly concerned by the fact that there is a growing awareness that capitalism is historically doomed in the liberated countries. Also, there is concern that more and more of these countries are choosing the progressive path of development and a socialist orientation. The Soviet Union, as is known, makes no secret of its views and, loyal to internationalism, sides in the developing countries with the forces of progress and treats them as its friends and comrades in struggle. The neocolonialists also make use of the mythical "Soviet threat" in their efforts to undermine the ties and the cooperation between this group of developing countries and the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and to stir up distrust of them (one of neocolonialism's main objectives). The support which the USSR gives Angola, Ethiopia and Arab states is made out to be an illustration of "Soviet expansionism" and a desire on the Soviet Union's part to "penetrate and consolidate" in the countries of Africa and Asia. Both hesitant social strata and groups within these countries and pro-Western regimes in neighboring states are chosen as the targets of such intimidation. The neocolonialists are not in the least embarrassed by the fact that they are bracketing together aggressors and those who, in accordance with the generally recognized norms of international law and the provisions of the UN Charter, side with the victims of aggression and give them assistance.

Finally, neocolonialism makes active use of the "Soviet threat" myth to organize military cooperation with the developingcountries. The neocolonialists attach the greatest importance to this cooperation since with its help they are trying to achieve at least four objectives: to create a system of long-term technical-military dependence by the relevant country on the imperialist states; to secure a social base and allies in its armed forces, especially among the officer personnel; to turn individual countries into kinds of regional gendarmes and defenders of imperialism's interests in one part of the world or another; to guarantee their own state-monopoly capital and military-industrial complex profits, thereby recouping all they spend on "aid" and other concessions to the developing countries. In this connection we will recall that, according to official figures alone, under the shah Iran bought more than $18 billion worth or U.S. weapons (a number of the deals were canceled following the shah's overthrow) during 1974-1978 on the pretext or needing to "counter the Soviet threat." From 1970 through 1978 Saudi Arabia bought just over $11 billion worth of weapons. Over the next 3 years Egypt will take delivery of almost $2 billion worth of U.S. weapons. In 1977 and 1978 alone the United States sold more than $26 billion worth of arms. The other neocolonialist powers have similarly impressive indicators.

There is no ignoring the fact that in recent years the Beijing hegemonists have been actively supporting the neocolonialist propagandization of the "Soviet threat" myth. In this anticommunist chorus thier voice stands out distinctly. The post-Maoists are particularly persistent in trying to foist the thesis about "the dangers of Soviet expansionisms" onto the countries on the African Continent, attempting thereby to cut them off from their natural allies--the socialist states--and to leave them to face neocolonialism alone.

In his book "state myths" published back in 1946, the philosopher (Kasirer) came to the conclusion that as a result of the extraordinary flowering of science and technology people in the 20th century had learned how to manufacture myths of the same quality and reliability, and above all for the same purpose, as tanks or airplanes. The master mythmakers' product is an extremely dangerous weapon since it is designed to hit the main target--human consciousness. These words are also fully applicable to the myth of a "Soviet threat." However, this myth is not withstanding the test of time. Despite all neocolonialism's efforts the overwhelming majority of the developing countries is fully aware who their friends are and who are their enemies. As numerous statements by these countries' leaders demonstrate, they support the Soviet foreign policy of peace and friendship among peoples which reflects the essence of advanced socialism, a system under which the interests of working people who have no need of wars, seizures or expansion are paramount.

PAPER ASSERTS PREMEDITATION OF KENNEDY AIRPORT PROVOCATION

LD301131 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 28 Aug 79 p 7 LD

[APN correspondent E. Baskakov "special" dispatch "for SOVETSKAYA KULTURA": "Pirates"]

[Excerpt] This brazen provocation began 24 August according to a scenario clearly planned by the U.S. special services. At 1645 hrs New York time--exactly 15 minutes before the aircraft was due to take off--the Soviet pilot, instead of receiving permission to do so, was instructed from the control tower to remain on the ground. Within a matter of minutes the Aeroflot aircraft was surrounded by police cars while groups of armed guards cordoned off the airport lounge from which the passengers were emplaning.

The pretext for the unlawful actions by the U.S. special services was an absurd fabrication by the immigation authorities to the effect that Soviet citizen Lyudmila Vlasova, and artist of the Bolshoi Ballet which is on tour in the United States, was allegedly leaving the United States "against her will."

The deliberate fabrication which, as if on command, was seized upon by the U.S. reporters who had assembled did not hold up for long. By 1900 hrs U.S. State Department representatives who had arrived from Washington were given the opportunity to talk with L. Vlasova on board the aircraft.

Emerging from the aircraft and finding themselves mobbed by journalists, the State Department representatives were forced to admit that L. Vlasova was demanding that the provocation cease and was insisting that she leave for Moscow.

It would seem that the very minimum that was required in this case was that the U.S. side apologize for the irresponsible conduct of the officials participating in the provocation. However, the instructions given to those executing this sordid scenario were patently otherwise. Instead of apologies they issued unintelligible statements to the effect that L. Vlasova had allegedly spoken with them "without candor and under pressure from the Soviet representatives present at the conversation."

Dusk had already fallen on the airport and the passengers were languishing in the stationary aircraft....yet another State Department representative was invited into the aircraft where (this time in a private conversation in a separate compartment) the Soviet citizen resolutely reaffirmed her intention to return to her motherland.

But, once again, instead of rebuking those New York immigration officials who had overstepped the mark giving the aircraft clearance, the State Department representatives sought new pretexts for fueling the provocation. They demanded that L. Vlasova leave the aircraft and hold a press conference in the airport lounge, which was packed with police and FBI agents. Of course she refused, though she agreed to answer any questions from journalists while remaining in the aircraft.

The U.S. representatives' contacts with the Soviet citizen were by no means always kept within the bounds of diplomacy. There was not only "persuasion" but also thinly disguised threats. And obliging hands were already offering her a U.S. passport prepared in advance. As subsequent events showed, the U.S. authorities were least of all interested in a press conference given by L. Vlasova. [paragraph continues]

Learning of the Soviet citizens consent to talk to U.S. journalists, many reporters were already preparing their cinecameras and tape recorders when a categoric decision was taken in some top Washington offices: No representatives of the press were to be allowed into the detained Aeroflot aircraft!

Soviet journalists succeeded in obtaining the text of a statement by L. Vlasova on what had taken place.

"The actions of the U.S. authorities," L. I. Vlasova declared, "are an example of utter lawlessness and scandalous arbitrariness. On what grounds are Soviet passengers, myself included, being detained in the United States? On what ground was my USSR citizen's passport confiscated from me by deceit? I believe that this was done with malicious intent and for unscrupulous purposes."

This statement was, incidentally, cited by many U.S. newspapers and television programs.

TASS INTERVIEWS SENATOR BIDEN AT END OF USSR VISIT

LD301840 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 30, TASS--A group of U.S. senators headed by chairman of the Subcommittee on European Affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Joseph Biden left the Soviet Union today. The delegation stayed in the USSR at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

In his leave-taking interview Joseph Biden told a TASS correspondent that the American senators came to the Soviet Union to elucidate for themselves some matters concerning Soviet leaders' views on problems pertaining to the SALT II, and his opinion is that the aim has been achieved.

Joseph Biden said that in the course of the visit the senators had a talk with Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin, met with Soviet people. The value of such meetings is that they strengthened the opinion that the Soviet Government and the Soviet people as a whole likewise, are interested in continuation of the process of negotiations on problems of disarmament, that they are sincerely interested in the SALT II treaty, and in advance to a SALT III treaty.

The senator said that the delegation were able to better understand the attitude of the Soviet people to the problem of peace and to the United States. He said he believed that such interparliamentary exchanges are exclusively important for consolidation of mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of the USA and the USSR, since they help get to know each other better, and this is very important for the relations between such two great powers, as our countries.

PRAVDA REPORTS FEDOSEYEV SPEECH TO CPUSA DETROIT CONVENTION

LD301635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Dispatch by PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents N. Kurdyumov, Ye. Rusakov and V. Matyash under rubric "At the Convention of the Communist Party of the United States": "Demonstration of Proletarian Internationalism"]

[Text] Detroit, 25 August--The 22d National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States [CPUSA] is continuing its work in industrial Detroit.

The delegates are discussing the main points of the CPUSA Central Committee political report, which outlines the urgent tasks of American communists in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. The convention delegates and guests warmly greeted the CPSU's representative--P.N. Fedoseyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who conveyed to the convention participants and all U.S. communists cordial fraternal greetings from the CPSU. He wished the convention, which is a major landmark in the CPUSA's 60 year history, great success.

P.N. Fedoseyev pointed out in his speech that this is the first time that representatives of the CPSU and other fraternal parties have attended the highest party forum--a CPUSA convention. This is a portentous historic fact. We wish to assure you, he said, that the U.S. communists' selfless struggle against the forces of reaction and racism and against the threat of a destructive nuclear war always elicits the warmest response and feelings of solidarity from the Soviet people.

The CPSU representative described in detail the multifaceted and strenuous work of Soviet communists and all Soviet people to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, which outlined new targets in Soviet society's progressive movement toward communism.

Under modern conditions, P.N. Fedoseyev went on to point out, there is no more important task than that of achieving lasting peace. The Soviet Union's foreign policy is a Leninist policy of struggle for peace and international security. Our party's 24th and 25th congresses put forward a detailed program of struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the peoples' freedom and independence. The Soviet Union strives consistently to realize the ideas of this program, which takes account of the legitimate interests of all peace-loving peoples. The CPSU's vigorous foreign policy activities have been embodied in many practical steps and initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, improving the international climate and deepening the relaxation of tension.

With regard to the place which the USSR and the United States occupy in the system of international relations, P.N. Fedoseyev emphasized, the Soviet Union invariably advocates improving Soviet-American relations in the interests of our countries' peoples and of strengthening world peace. The recent Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna is an important step in this direction. As L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at that meeting, the Soviet Union's leadership and all the Soviet people want Soviet-American relations to be relations of peace and broad cooperation designed for the long term. The Soviet Union has had and now has no hostile intentions toward the United States, and talk of a "Soviet military threat" has no real foundation.

The implementation of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty based on equality and identical security is of exceptionally great international significance as it accords with the interests of further deepening detente and advancing along the path of limiting arms and averting nuclear war.

The numerous greetings messages which fraternal parties have sent and are sending to the convention are a visible manifestation of proletarian internationalism, of the CPUSA's authority and of the respect shown American communists by their colleagues in the struggle throughout the world. "The glorious traditions of the struggle of American communists, who have been withstanding the onslaught of forces of reaction for 60 years, heroically defending the vital interests of the working class in the citadel of world imperialism, attest to the growing role of the CPUSA both inside the country and in the international arena," reads the greetings telegram from Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Chile.

A responsible mission has fallen to the lot of the American working class--that of liberating America's working masses from all forms of economic exploitation, political oppression, social inequality and racial and national discrimination, J. Jackson, member of the CPUSA Central Committee Political Committee, said in his speech at the convention. He submitted for the delegates' consideration the draft resolution "on the struggle of the Afro-Americans," which sets tasks of developing a mass movement in the country against racism and discrimination.

C. Mitchell, executive secretary of the National Union Against Racial and Political Repression, devoted her speech to questions of mobilizing all the country's progressive forces to put an end to glaring violations of human rights in the United States.

Delegates from Ohio, West Virginia, California and other states spoke from the convention platform about the work of Communist Party organizations locally and their participation in the movement in defense of the working people's vital interests in the face of unchecked inflation, the growing economic and energy crisis, mass redundancies and the dominance of monopolies.

TASS CITES ABC REPORT THAT 'U.S. INTELLIGENCE' BUGGED YOUNG

LD301800 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 30, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Vladimir Kikilo, reports:

Data, available to the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) throw further light on the reason for the resignation of Andrew Young, the U.S. permanent representative at U.N., which was attended by a loud political scandal in the upper echleons of power of Washington. In its evening television newscast on Wednesday, ABC reported that the American intelligence had bugged Young's apartment in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel here and that the U.S. administration had known in advance of Young's planned meeting with Zuhdi at-Tarazi, the permament observer of PLO at U.N. The television company reported that agents of the intelligence services of the United States had tape recorded a talk of the American diplomat with Abdall al-Bishara, the permament representative of Kuwait at U.N., on July 26th, this year. ABC pointed out that it had been precisely at that meeting between Young and the PLO representative later that day. The television company said it did not know whether Young's talk with At-Tarazi had been tape recorded by American intelligence. However as reported earlier by the U.S. press, agents of the Israeli Mossad intelligence service, who had long been conducting surveillance of the Palestinian diplomat and had tape recorded his talk with Young, had "backed up" their American counterparts.

Andrew Young has more than once made statements objectionable to U.S. ruling quarters. Thus, contary to Washington's official position, he called for the immediate establishment of diplomatic relations with Vietnam and admitted U.S. responsibility for the origin of the problem of refugees in Southeast Asia. He went on record in favour of lifting the embargo on U.S. trade with Cuba, and criticised the administration's policy of increasing military spending. Lastly, one of his main "misdeeds" was a statement to the effect that there were "hundreds, and possibly thousands of political prisoners" in the United States. All this is more than enough to be classified as "disloyal" and to become an object of surveillance by the U.S. intelligence departments, even if a senior diplomat ranking as a cabinet member, is involved.

MORE COMMENTARY ON MONDALE'S VISIT TO CHINA

Visit to Xian

LD301650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksey Sokolov and Oleg Blinov]

[Text] Walter Mondale, U.S. vice president, having completed the official part of his tour, has visited Xian, the ancient capital of China. In Beijing they are trying to emphasize the friendly relations between the United States and the PRC--in politics and economics--as much as possible. To this end, a crowd of 100,000 people were assembled in Xian, ostensibly to welcome the U.S. emissary. This means, as AP reports, that the Beijing leadership decided to recoup the embarrassment caused by the cool reception Mondale received in Beijing, where the citizens virtually ignored the arrival of the U.S. vice president.

This (?attempt) by the rulers from Zhongnanhai apparently succeeded. News agency reports from Xian note that neither Nixon in 1972, nor Ford in 1975 received such a warm welcome. Moreover, the fact that Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, personally accompanied Mondale to Beijing airport and wished him "bon voyage" says a good deal. But this is not surprising. For, as proof of the United States' friendly disposition toward the PRC, Mondale offered Beijing $2 billion in credits. It is also known that two agreements concerning cooperation in energy and cultural exchanges were signed.

It is still too early to assess the results of the U.S. vice president's visit as a whole, but, in the opinion of observers, it was used by both sides to strengthen military-political ties.

U.S., PRC's Common Interests

LD301656 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. vice president, Walter Mondale, has completed the official part of his visit to China. Our observer Yuriy Shalygin comments:

Beijing officials say Walter Mondale's visit provides an opportunity to demonstrate friendly relations between China and the United States in the political and economic fields and the Chinese officials have certainly tried to make the most of the occasion. Walter Mondale's speech in Beijing University, for example, was broadcast all over the country. Foreign correspondents in Beijing say this publicity is really unprecedented.

In his speech, the U.S. official stressed the community of the strategic interests of China and the United States. In making this statement Walter Mondale did not go into details but the statement is interesting enough to warrant a closer look at its practical implications. The very first thing in common between China and the United States that catches the eye is their common hostility toward Vietnam. The American aggression against Vietnam will not be easily forgotten and the Chinese aggression against the republic is quite fresh in people's memories. It had been preceded by the visit to Washington of China's senior vice premier, Deng Xiaoping. In his public statements during the visit, the Chinese leader kept talking about teaching Vietnam a lesson and Washington gave its tacit approval of the Chinese plan.

In recent time Beijing officials have again been talking about teaching their neighbor another lesson, and on his visit to Beijing Mondale proclaims a community of interests between China and the United States. As China steps up its military provocations on the Vietnamese border, the American Seventh Fleet is cruising off the shores of Vietnam, allegedly to rescue some refugees. Or take the example of Afghanistan. There has been a broadly based international conference of solidarity with the people of that country in Kabul. China was not represented at the conference, but the participants, the same as the international press, cited numerous facts of joint subversion by China and the United States against the people's Government of Afghanistan.

A third example of this kind is offered by the Middle East situation. When the Arab states were fighting in a common front against aggression launched by Israel, with the support of the United States, Beijing kept out of the picture. The Chinese leaders used to say that it is really useless trying to put out a fire by fetching water from a distant well, but Beijing immediately altered its stand as soon as Egypt separated from the Arab states and made its own deal with Israel. Chinese officials rushed with an arms offer to Cairo. They also want to have part in the new police force in the Middle East, which consists of Israel and Egypt. By creating this force the Americans want to make up for the loss of the shah's regime in Iran.

And yet another example is offered by the situation in Africa's south. Washington offers its undisguised support for the racist regimes in that part of the world in an open violation of the United Nations sanctions. This is because the Americans regard these regimes as a forward base directed against the national liberation movement and the independent African countries, and Beijing is acting in the same vein, though not so openly as the Americans. Suffice it to recall, for example, joint attempts by the United States and China to stifle the People's Republic of Angola as soon as it came into being.

These are just four examples out of many but I think they are really enough to demonstrate the practical meaning of the community of many strategic interests of the United States and China which was mentioned by Walter Mondale on his visit to Beijing.

Peasants' Demonstration

LD301652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksey Sokolov and Oleg Blinov]

[Text] Another report from Beijing: UPI reports that while U.S. Vice President Mondale is touring the country, a sit-down demonstration has been held near the residence of the Beijing leadership. More than 1,000 peasants took part in it. The people who gathered at the gates of Zhongnanhai were not only adult men, but also women and children. They came to Beijing to protest an existence of semi-starvation, the tyranny and repression that local authorities inflict on the Chinese, and unemployment. Agents of the Chinese secret police [words indistinct] around the demonstrators. When foreign journalists began talking to some of the demonstrators, secret police agents tried to stop them.

Can one really hide the fact that China's problems are engendered by the militarist course pursued by the present Chinese rulers and their hegemonist aspirations? One of the Chinese women, the report says, managed to tell the agency's correspondent that she was trying to find out what has happened to her sister, who was arrested in 1976 during mass popular protests in Beijing. I do not know if my sister is dead or alive, the woman said. And hundreds of thousands of Chinese families share such a fate. The new demonstrations in Beijing reflect the growth of dissatisfaction in the country with the anti-people policy of the Chinese authorities.

KOSYGIN MEETS WITH SOUTHEAST ASIAN LEADERS IN KREMLIN

SRV's Pham Van Dong

LD301704 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 30, TASS--A meeting was held in the Kremlin today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong, who is now in Moscow on his way to Havana for a summit conference of nonaligned countries.

Questions of Soviet-Vietnamese relations and international problems of mutual interest were considered in the course of the talk which was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding.

Aleksey Kosygin and Pham Van Dong unanimously pointed to the steady strengthening of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties, the governments and the peoples of the two countries. They emphasized the determination to promote in every way further development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations in all spheres in the interests of socialist and communist construction in both countries.

Expressed once again from both sides was the desire to conduct vigorous struggle for the further deepening of the process of detente and consolidation of peace, for limitation of the arms race and for disarmament.

Aleksey Kosygin and Pham Van Dong emphasized the significance of the nonalignment movement in solution of international problems, declared in support of the peace-loving, anti-imperialist, anticolonialist aims of the movement, expressed confidence in the success of the coming Havana conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries.

Kampuchea's Heng Samrin

LD301830 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 30, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin today had a meeting in the Kremlin with Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, now in Moscow on his way to Havana.

In an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding an exchange of opinions was held on questions of Soviet-Kampuchean cooperation and international problems, including the situation in Southeast Asia.

The sides noted with satisfaction that the victory of the revolutionary-patriotic forces in Kampuchea laid a strong foundation for the development of friendly relations and broad cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the interests of the peoples of both countries, for the good of peace, democracy and socialism.

The Soviet side expressed solidarity with the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos in their struggle against the hegemonist and imperialist pressure, against interference into their internal affairs. It was noted with satisfaction that the peace-loving foreign policy course, carried out by the People's Republic of Kampuchea, meets the interests of development of goodneighbourly relations between all Southeast Asian countries. Reaffirmed was the resolute support for the only legitimate government of Kampuchea--the People's Revolutionary Council in the struggle for the exercise of its legitimate right to represent the Kampuchean people in international relations.

Heng Samrin conveyed to the CPSU Central Committee, the Government of the USSR and the Soviet people the Kampuchean people's profound gratitude for the disinterested assistance and effective support being rendered to it.

Heng Samrin Departs

LD311044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and president of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, left Moscow today for Havana.

He stayed in the capital on his way to Cuba.

IZVESTIYA CARRIES REPORT ON LAO PRESIDENT'S VISIT

The Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian Morning Edition on 29 August carries on page 4 a TASS report on President Souphanouvong of Laos' stopover in Moscow en route to Havana entitled "En Route to Havana" similar to that which Moscow Domestic Service in Russian carried at 1600 GMT on 28 August and which was published in the 29 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page E 2, with the addition of the following final paragraph:

"He was met and seen off at the airport by B. Yazkuliyev and A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; other officials and also (Somkeo Nongvongsitkhi), Lao charge d'affaires in the USSR, and Severo Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR.

VNA REPORT ON PRC 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST VIETNAM CITED

LD302004 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 30, TASS--According to far from complete data, China staged some 100 armed provocations at various points of the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier in August, says a report, issued by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY here today. As a result, dozens of Vietnamese civilians and frontier guards were killed or wounded. Big material damage was inflicted.

The report points out that the most serious provocations were staged by the Chinese in the provinces of Hatuyen, Hoang Lien Son, Cao Bang and Lai Chau. These were mortar and machinegun fire on Vietnamese territory, attacks on frontier posts, incursions of Chinese military units into SRV territory. On August 24th for instance, some 200 Chinese soldiers were involved in such an incursion into Bath Dith commune, Hatuyen Province. Vietnamese frontier guards and militia men gave a rebuff to the provocateurs.

MORE ON ROMANIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Petukhov Article

LD310835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent S. Petukhov report: "On an Ascending Path"]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Romania is 35 years old. Together with the Romanian people the working people of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states are marking the date of its liberation from the fascists. Stanislav Petukhov, PRAVDA's new correspondent in Romania, gives an account of the tremendous transformations in the country's life brought about by the country's working people under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Bucharest--A great holiday has arrived on Romanian soil. It has decorated the streets of cities and villages with the red calico of banners and flowers and filled the squares with music and song. Atop buildings and festive columns everywhere are placards bearing the figure "35."

Precisely 35 years ago, 23 August 1944, an armed uprising broke out against the fascist oppressors. Under the conditions of the triumphant advance of the Soviet Army which crushed the military prop of the Antonescu regime the Romanian patriotic forces headed by the communists overthrew the hated dictator and his hangers-on, withdrew the country from the anti-Soviet war and turned its armed forces to the joint struggle against the Hitlerite hordes.

The August uprising was the start of the people's democratic revolution in Romania and opened up the historic path of the country's democratic development and a new era in its life--the era of socialism. The day of the liberation from the fascist yoke has been since then the Romanian people's national holiday.

"Shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army and antifascists and patriots of other countries, the Romanian people's best sons took part in the final struggle against the Nazi enslavers," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted. "And it is entirely natural that the new people's Romania created in the crucible of these savage trials should have established relations of friendship with the Soviet Union right from the first days of its existence. From the first days of its existence it felt the all-round comradely support of the Soviet country. From the first days of its existence it was an active and esteemed member of the friendly family of states which have embarked on the path leading to socialism."

The grateful memory of the liberators is embodied in monuments erected by the fraternal people in the Soviet Army's honor on squares in Bucharest and other Romanian cities and in the streets named after the Red Army, Soviet soldiers and the hero cities of Sevastopol, Odessa, Moscow and Leningrad. "Our people," SCINTEIA wrote recently, telling of the preparations for the 35th anniversary of liberation from the fascist yoke, "on the eve of this historic event are reviving the memory of the role played by the Soviet Union which bore the brunt of the war and made the main contribution to the rout of Hitlerism. The sacrifices made in the struggle to liberate the country and the blood shed together by Soviet and Romanian troops in the antifascist war have cemented Romanian -Soviet friendship forever."

At the ceremonial hour wreaths are laid on the stone slabs bearing the names of the heroic Soviet and Romanian soldiers who gave their lives for the happiness and freedom of this land.

Since the revolution Romanian communists have led the people along the road of a radical renewal of the entire social and economic structure. Relying on the fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the working people have transformed their homeland. Today's Socialist Romania is a state with a fast rate of development, steadily growing modern industry and cooperative agriculture.

In the years of socialist building the country's industry has increased its output 42 times over and agriculture has more than trebled its output. National income last year was 13 times greater than in 1950. State expenditure on society's social and cultural needs has increased tenfold. Many new industrial and cultural centers have appeared on the map of the republic. The people's power makes consistent efforts for the harmonious socioeconomic development of all regions and counties.

According to UNESCO data, in terms of the indicator of the number of books per million inhabitants today's Romania, along with the other socialist countries, is among the leading 15 states in the world. The achievements of national and world culture are at the disposal of broad strata of the working people.

The RCP national conference held at the end of 1977 evaluated the results of Romania's development in the past few years as a new step forward for the country in building developed socialism. The conference noted that the Romanian people's selfless labor, the Communist Party's directing role and cooperation with the fraternal countries insure the steady growth of the republic's national economy and the successful resolution of the planned socioeconomic tasks.

The multifaceted cooperation between Romania and our country is acquiring with the passage of time an increasingly profound content and is enriched by new forms. The firm base of these relations today is the 1970 friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty and the 1976 joint Soviet-Romanian declaration. The cooperation between the CPSU and RCP and especially summit-level contacts play a crucial role in developing and consolidating the ties between our states' peoples.

Year in, year out, Soviet-Romanian economic relations--both bilateral and within the CEMA framework--strengthen, deepen and acquire new qualitative features. In the postwar years the foundations of leading sectors of Romania's national economy were laid down with the USSR's fraternal help. They include, in particular, metallurgy, machine building, the power industry and the large-scale chemical industry. With our country's economic and technical assistance over 100 major industrial enterprises have been constructed here in the first Romanian 5-year plans. The fires of the open-hearth furnaces and the blast furnaces of Hunedoara, Galati, Resita and Tirgoviste and the power stations in Bicaz, Gheorghiu-Dej, Deva, Braila and other centers in Romania are symbols of fraternal friendship.

The Soviet Union firmly occupies the place of Socialist Romania's main trading partner. It accounts for 18 percent of the republic's foreign economic and trade exchange. In the past decade the trade turnover has doubled and this year it will exceed R2 billion. Many agreements on cooperation between the most important sectors of our countries' national economies are being successfully implemented. Production cooperation is being consistently developed.

Romanian construction projects receive various kinds of equipment, including complete sets, for new capacities in the power, metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical, pulp and paper and machine building industries. In the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan, 20 important national economic projects have been commissioned with the USSR's technical assistance. The proportion of output produced by them using Soviet-made equipment is: ferroalloys --100 percent; isoprene rubber--90 percent; coke--over 70 percent; and rolled ferrous metals, steel pipes and power--approximately half the total volume. As they install and adjust the equipment supplied, the Soviet specialists pass on leading experience to their friends.

In its turn Romania supplies the Soviet Union with many types of industrial output--machine tools, ships, railroad cars, agricultural machines, high-grade metal and pipes, consumer goods and many others. The fact convincingly show that by improving their division of labor and fraternal countries gain new potential for the progress of their economies.

At their recent meeting in the Crimea, as is known, Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu once again examined urgent questions of developing Soviet-Romanian relations and strengthening the cooperation between the CPSU and RCP. It was noted that work will be continued on coordinating the two countries' 5-year plans and developing economic collaboration and production cooperation both within the CEMA framework and on a bilateral basis.

Tireless attention is paid in the summit-level contacts to the problems of strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe. Both sides regard it as urgent to adopt measures with the aim of curbing the arms race and making the detente process consistent and increasingly dynamic and profound. The USSR and Romania together with the other Warsaw Pact members and all the countries which participated in the all-European conference intend to increase efforts in all areas of cooperation envisaged in the Helsinki Final Act.

The country is celebrating its 35th anniversary while preparations are being made for the 12th RCP Congress which is to be held this November. The published draft congress directives which are now being discussed in party organizations define the forthcoming 5-year period as a period of the continued building of a developed socialist society on Romanian soil. The document points to the objective need to move on to a higher stage of development.

As they now summarize what has been achieved, the republic's working people are concentrating their efforts on resolving the urgent problems and eliminating shortcomings. The party is mobilizing the masses to bring lagging sectors in the national economy's development up to scratch more rapidly, to create everywhere an atmosphere of high responsibility and to strictly fulfill the outlined plans.

The prime tasks which the RCP is setting the republic's working people are the raising of the technical and qualitative standards of all material production, its mechanization and automation and the steady growth of labor productivity. It is also a question of developing the raw materials base and improving the opening up of natural resources, making more rational use of fixed capital, manpower, energy, raw materials and materials, intensifying the policy of thrift in all sectors and spheres and reducing materials costs in production. Of special importance in the country are the problems of forming modern, more efficient industrial structures, intensively developing agriculture, enhancing the role of science and its contribution to the modernization of machine building and improving the quality of goods.

Many of the country's worker collectives are greeting the holiday with labor victories, following revolutionary tradition. New enterprises are being commissioned, new types of output are being assimilated and new pledges are being adopted in competition.

Ustinov Telegram

LD301657 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Col Gen Comrade I. Coman, Romanian minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister: On behalf of the armed forces of the Soviet Union and on my own account I congratulate you and all servicemen in the Romanian army on the national holiday--the 35th anniversary of liberation from the fascist yoke.

The Soviet Army's defeat of the Hitlerite troops in the course of the Iasi-Kishinev operation determined the end of the military fascist regime of the Antonescu clique and created favorable conditions for the implementation of an armed uprising by patriotic forces under the Communist Party's leadership. Romania left the anti-Soviet coalition and turned its weapons against Nazi Germany. A new era was opened up in the Romanian people's life--the era of socialism. In close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Romanian people transformed a formerly backward country into a socialist state with developed economy, science and culture.

On the national holiday I wish all personnel in the Romanian army new successes in combat and political training, in strengthening the country's defense capability and in resolving tasks in defending socialist gains.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Romanian Cultural Delegation

LD301902 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR, received the Romanian cultural delegation led by Tamara Dobrin, vice chairman of the Committee for Socialist Culture and Education in the Socialist Republic of Romania, which is visiting the USSR. The meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, included an exchange of views regarding the development of cooperation between Romania and the USSR in spheres of culture and art. The meeting was attended by the Romanian ambassador to the USSR, Gheorghe Badrus.

Moscow Ceremony

LD302054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Many towns of our country are preparing to celebrate the days or Romanian culture. These will be devoted to the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from the fascist yoke. A solemn opening of this creative review was held today in Moscow. Present at the ceremony was Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and other officials. The chairman of the organizing committee, USSR Deputy Minister of Culture Mokhov, heartily congratulated the guests on the opening of the festival of Romanian culture. The leader of the Romanian delegation, Dobrin, deputy chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education of Romania, in her speech expressed confidence that the days of Romanian culture in the USSR and the forthcoming days of Soviet culture in Romania will promote the further strengthening of friendly links between the two countries.

PRAVDA VIEWS PINTASILGO VICTORY OVER 'REACTION'

LD301029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Potapov article under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Rebuff to the Forces of Reaction"]

[Text] Debates in the Portuguese Assembly of the Republic on the program submitted by the country's government headed by Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo have ended. The right-wing parties' resolution rejecting this program has not met with approval. The Communist and Socialist deputies abstained from voting. Since the program's opponents could not muster a majority of votes, it is automatically regarded as adopted. That means the caretaker cabinet has received a vote of confidence.

The appearance in the Portuguese political arena of a caretaker government with the basic task of preparing and holding interim parliamentary elections "under conditions of order and strict impartiality" has introduced a new element to the complex political situation existing in the country. Strong resistance from the democratic public has appeared in the path of rightwing forces, which until recently were increasingly stepping up their activity, creating a threat to the gains of the Portuguese revolution and the working people's interests.

It is now clear that Portuguese reaction is changing its tactics. The rightists--the Social Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Center and the People's Monarchist Party--grouped for the parliamentary elections in the "Democratic Alliance for a New Majority," are effectively boycotting the caretaker government, hoping to hinder its work. To this end Social Democratic Party and Social Democratic Center deputies tried to fight the government program inside parliament.

Reaction has not abandoned its main goals: regaining the levers of power and insuring the revision of the country's fundamental law in the interests of big capital.

Portugal's democratic circles reckon that the caretaker government's activity will help overcome the protracted political crisis the country is experiencing. In this connection, in their opinion, special significance attaches to the coordination of leftwing forces' actions.

The Portuguese Communist Party has again proposed to the Socialist Party that they achieve mutual understanding and unity of action by means of a sensible compromise. The attainment of such unity on the eve of the elections to the Assembly of the Republic would help erect a reliable barrier against reaction's intrigues and overcome the difficulties facing the country.

The Portuguese Communists' slogan of rallying all democratic forces on the common platform of defending the gains of the April revolution is acquiring increasing popularity among the broad working people's masses.

GROMYKO, ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER EXCHANGE CABLES

LD301251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent Italian Foreign Minister Franco Maria Malfatti a telegram conveying congratulations and best wishes to him in connection with his appointment to this post.

In a reply telegram the Italian foreign minister expressed gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

ROMANOV RECEIVES PCI'S BERLINGUER IN LENINGRAD

LD301836 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, August 30, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Leningrad Party Committee Grigoriy Romanov today received General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer, who is now in Leningrad. Enrico Berlinguer is on rest in the Soviet Union.

In the course of the conversation the guest learnt about the main directions in activities of the Leningrad party organization in implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the comprehensive plan of economic and social development of Leningrad and its region. Enrico Berlinguer showed interest in forms and methods of organizational and ideological activities of party organizations.

The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party viewed the Lenin Memorial Museum, and then at the Piskaryevskoye Memorial Cemetery he paid tribute to the memory of the Leningraders and servicemen who lost their lives during the city's defence in the years of the Great Patriotic War. Enrico Berlinguer visited the cruiser Aurora and viewed art collections in the Hermitage.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON PCI DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD231049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A delegation of secretaries of Italian Communist Party [PCI] federations, zonal committees and sections, headed by U. Ranieri, member of the PCI Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 8 through 19 August at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. During their stay in the USSR the delegates visited Moscow, Volgograd, Baku and Sumgait, had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the AUCCTU, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and Volgogradskiy CPSU Obkom, visited industrial enterprises and familiarized themselves with party organizations' work in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and with Soviet people's living, working and leisure conditions. The Italian communists noted the Soviet people's great socio-economic achievements and successes in cultural, scientific and educational development, in the solution of the nationalities question and in the CPSU's work on educating the Soviet man in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism. The delegation members stressed the USSR's decisive contribution in the international arena to the struggle against the arms race and for detente, peace, social progress cooperation and the strengthening of friendship among peoples.

PCF'S MARCHAIS CALLS FOR UNITY AGAINST 'AUSTERITY'

LD291451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Paris, 22 August, TASS--The French Communist Party [PCF] advocates a firm and lasting alliance and effective unity of action with all forces desirous of this against the policy of "austerity" being pursued by the authorities and the employers, PCF Secretary General G. Marchais declared in a French television interview.

The PCF's chief task, he stressed, is to defend the interests of the working people and to further their struggle against inflation and unemployment, poverty and social inequality. The PCF resolutely rejects the policy of "austerity" which accords with the interests of the multinational companies alone. Prices and unemployment are continuing to rise in France and at the same time the profits of the powerful firms are increasing. This is why there is no way other than by struggle to defend the vital interests of the working class.

MATVEYEV HITS IRAN'S FOES SEEING CIVIL WAR AS 'LAST CHANGE'

LD301041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Matveyev article under rubric "Political Observer's Notes": "Last Chance"]

[Text["For the exiled shah of Iran life these days consists of sunny rounds of golf, swimming and watching old movies," America's NEWSWEEK magazine has written. When Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi is asked about his plans he does not answer, but he maintains that he intends to return to Iran. How? The former shah prefers not to specify. But what he has in mind does not need specifying. Reza Shah, the father of the present bankrupt monarch, came to the throne as the result of a coup in the mid-twenties, while he himself, as is known, is indebted to the CIA that prepared the overthrow of Mossadeq's anti-imperialist government in 1955.

During this quarter-century of the shah's rule a manifold, ramified apparatus was set up in Iran to control all spheres of life. The Pahlavis and their closest Myrmidons were at the top of the pyramid. They no longer exist, swept from the scene by the volcano of the people's wrath. The lower echelon which was a part of the apex of the same pyramid has also been subjected to a considerable purge. Here the broom of the new republican power has repeatedly come across those who have cast off thegarments of the old, bankrupt regime and endeavored to appear in step with the new times.

It may well be possible to assume that some of these figures have decided sincerely to break with the past and to serve and the new. But have they all reformed themselves in this way? Only the future will provide the answer.

Meanwhile, the situation in Iran is growing in complexity. Organizations and groups which played a very active role in the antimonarchist revolution and figures who risked their very lives in the struggle against the shah's despotism are becoming the target of a hostile propaganda campaign and of armed raids. Blood has been shed. The national problem has been seriously exacerbated.

It could be concluded that someone is interested in introducing discord and split into the nation's ranks. Similar tactics were resorted to only quite recently by the shah, his sides and the forces backing them. These tried to embroil certain groupings and currents advocating the overthrow of the dictatorship with others. Their arsenal of weapons included such an insiduous instrument as that of diverting the attention of the masses of the Iranian people away from the solution of urgent domestic and social tasks with the help of demagogic slogans, propaganda about an "external threat" and fabrications about the "intrigues of Marxist elements."

Of course, obedience and sacrifices were demanded of the people in the name of "repulsing the threats and dangers" invented by the shah himself. But the Pahlavi family did not forget itself. Billions in foreign banks were added to the billions which it had stolen and kept in Iran itself. And now these billions are obviously to help return Iran to yesteryear by restoring the reactionary order and the system of the people's exploitation.

Of course, the forces which continue to cherish intentions of knocking Iran from its chosen parth are not now in a position to repeat what was done, for example, after the carnage perpetrated by the shah's thugs on the "black Friday" of 8 September 1978, when certain high-ranking Western figures sent congratulatory telegrams to the shah in this connection. The internal base in Iran for such gross imperialist intereference in the affairs of this country has now been undermined, but it has not been completely removed.

There are groupings outside Iran and inside the country which are trying to reap fruits by provoking complications with neighboring states. Many voices have recently been heard inciting Iran to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, is straining to be a soloist in this choir. Listening to him now, it would be hard to find a more zealous "defender of Islam." True, at the height of the Iran revolution he did stigmatize "religious fanaticism," which was drawing down so many misfortunes upon the shah, who was close to the United States, and on his retinue.

Some people in the West are now speaking openly of civil war in Iran as the "last chance" for these forces. The increasing activeness of Bakhtiar, whom the shah made premier before his flight, is noteworthy, for example. Later he, too, fled Iran, and he is now making speeches in the West and giving interviews of an inflammatory, anticommunist, anti-Soviet nature. In a recent interview on French television he went so far as to state his "readiness to assume leadership of the country...."

The Islamic Republic of Iran, according to a statement by its present leaders, is now faced with many complex and difficult problems inherited from the times of the shah's dictatorship, which require the cohesion of national patriotic forces for their resolution.

The Iranian people did not struggle for freedom and democracy in the country only to allow covert and overt enemies of the new republic to implement their insidious designs.

KURD CONFLICT TO KEEP BAZARGAN FROM NONALINED CONFERENCE

LD301249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[A. Filippov report: "No End to the Fighting"]

[Text] Tehran--The situation in Iranian Kordestan remains tense. Fierce fighting, the PARS news agency reports, is continuing in the area of Saqquez. Government forces have succeeded in recapturing Kerend city. But its environs are still controlled by the insurgents [povstantsy].

Tehran Radio has reported the urgent dispatch to Kordestan from Esfahan, Yazd, Tabriz, and Mashad of reinforcements to help the Iranian Army's regular formations operating there. The insurgents are ignoring the authorities' appeals to lay down their arms and say they will fight until their main demand--the granting of national and cultural autonomy to the province--is met.

PARS has confirmed that Kurdish insurgents who burst into Mahabad seized the radio and television stations. Army units are trying to recapture the city. The Tehran TIMES has reported that Kurdish insurgents seized the population of Sardash following stubborn fighting.

In the regions under the government troops' control houses are being searched to confiscate firearms from the Kurds. The "Islamic revolutionary tribunals" created in these regions, the newspaper BAMDAD notes, are mostly passing death sentences on the captured insurgents and leaders [deyateli] of the proscribed Kurdish Democratic Party.

Hoseyni, Kordestan's well-known religious and political leader, the Tehran TIMES reports today, has sent Prime Minister Bazargan a telegram proposing direct negotiations with the Iranian Government on a settlement of the conflict in the province. Because of the tense situation in Kordestan, Tehran Radio has reported, Bazargan will not head the Iranian delegation at the forthcoming conference of nonalined states in Havana.

Proclamations which appeared in Tehran today signed by Kurdish Democratic Party leader A. Wasemlu indicate that the Kurds are seeking national and cultural autonomy within the framework of the Iranian state. We are in favor of talks, which must take into account the Kurdish populations's hopes and aspirations, these appeals say.

U.S., EGYPT SIGN SIX FINANCIAL AID AGREEMENTS

LD310326 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1311 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Cairo--TASS correspondent Nikolay Zaborin reports: Egyptian and American representatives signed six bilateral agreements here today on the United States granting Egypt credits totaling over $330 million. As MENA points out, these credits are granted within the framework of American aid for 1979 which is planned for $1 billion. Approximately one quarter of the funds is allocated to Cairo by the U.S. Agency for International Development as a reward for the concessions made by the Egyptian regime under pressure from Washington when the separate treaty with Israel was concluded.

Frontpaging the reports on the ceremony of the signing of the agreements, the government press is seeking to remind its readers once more that the United States is continuing to support the Egyptian regime, in particular, now, when the Arab countries which condemned the separate deal have subjected Cairo to an economic boycott.

The generosity of Egypt's partners from across the ocean is perfectly explainable. By its financial tips Washington is trying to keep Egypt's economy "afloat." The ever stronger signs of crisis in it are causing growing dissatisfaction among the working masses. Such dissatisfaction destablizes the internal situation in the country and the present regime's stability is extremely important to American strategists, who in their far-reaching plans are assigning Egypt the role of "Near Eastern gendarme" after the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran. The fact that Cairo has at the present time turned into a major recipient of American financial "injections" is conditional on this. According to the paper it now receives one-third of the economic aid given by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

SOVIET DELEGATE LEAVES FOR LIBYAN CELEBRATIONS

LD302350 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 30, TASS--A Soviet state delegation, led by Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Babken Sarkisov, left Moscow for Libya today to attend the functions devoted to the tenth anniversary of the national holiday of that country--the revolution day.

PRAVDA INTERVIEWS MENGISTU ON NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD301145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent A. Serbin interview with Mengistu Haile Mariam: "In the Struggle for Peace and Liberation"--date not specified]

[Text] The sixth conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government opens in Havana at the beginning of September. In this connection PRAVDA's Addis Ababa correspondent A. Serbin interviewed Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of socialist Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council.

The appearance of the nonalined movement in the world political arena, the Ethiopian head of government said, was essentially a joint response by a group of developing countries in different parts of the world to the challenge to their common aspirations and goals in the situation which took shape after the most devastating war in mankind's history.

This movement appeared during the cold war and the dangerous confrontation between ideologically opposed camps. This period was characterized also by the disintegration of the European powers' colonial empires as a result of the intensification of the struggle by the oppressed peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. In this situation where their independence, security and peaceful development were threatened, and there was a direct risk of a new worldwide holocaust, the developing countries were forced to unite and find ways and means of saving themselves and other peoples.

From the very beginning, Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed, this movement has had a clear-cut aim--that of preserving and strengthening international peace and security, promoting detente, disarmament and peaceful coexistence and struggle against all forms of imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and racism. It is to the nonalined movement's credit that it has struggled valiantly for these aims.

Today the danger of a third world war is considerably less and the relaxation of tension has become a factor in international life giving rise to mutual trust among the leading world powers and creating promising prospects for progress in the sphere of genuine disarmament. The colonial empires have been very significantly curtailed and colonialism has been largely pressed back into southern Africa. By and large imperialism is already fighting a losing battle. Although the nonalined movement has not achieved victories commensurate with its size it is upholding the cause of establishing a new economic order or, in broader terms, in waging the struggle for a just world economic and social order and development. In the face of the imperialist challenge it must undoubtedly strengthen its vigilance and authority even more.

Consequently, the nonalined movement's role in the modern world and its contribution to the anticolonialist struggle have been and still are unique and significant. It is playing an important constructive role in easing the dangerous confrontations that can have unpredictable consequences for universal peace and stability, and it is an active detachment in the anti-imperialist struggle--the struggle for freedom from oppression.

As is known, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council went on, Africa has actively and effectively participated not only in nonalined conferences since the movement's formal creation but also in the Afro-Asian meetings which preceded its birth. This is natural. During the battle for Africa, European colonialism subjugated the entire African Continent apart from Ethiopia and Liberia. In the thirties Ethiopia was temporarily occupied by Italian fascism. After World War II the struggle to liberate the subjugated peoples developed on a wide scale throughout Africa. It is no accident that more than one-third of the movement's founder-members represent Africa.

Today Africa has the biggest representation in the nonalined movement. Since imperialism in all its guises-diehard colonialism, apartheid and racism--is trying to consolidate its hold on the last defensive positions in southern Africa, the significance of full and active African participation in strengthening the nonalined movement is obvious.

The socialist countries' principled support for the nonalined movement, Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed in conclusion, is a positive contribution to the important role it has played and continues to play in upholding the cause of freedom and independence, maintaining international peace and security and detente and disarmament. Since the nonalined movement and the socialist countries have common aims in the struggle for freedom, equality, peace, prosperity, justice and democracy it is perfectly natural that the one side should support the other. This is why the nonalined countries and the socialist community states have similar views and often adopt identical positions on important vital problems in the United Nations and its specialized institutions.

The UN declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples approved by the UN General Assembly in 1960 on the initiative of the socialist countries and above all the USSR is perhaps the most striking example of this. The approval and subsequent fulfillment of this historic document were of truly epoch-making significance in the process of decolonization and, accordingly, in the creation and strengthening of the nonalined movement.

BREZHNEV PRESENTS ORDER OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION TO ANDROPOV

LD301220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Test] The Presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR State Security Committee, took place in the Kremlin today. The lofty award of the motherland was presented by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Present at the presentation were Comrades Grishin, Gromyko, Kosygin, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Gorbachev; and also Aleksandrov and Blatov, aides to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Brezhnev made a speech at the presentation of the award.

He said: [read by announcer]

Dear Yuriy Vladimirovich: At the proposal of the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has adopted a decree on the award to you of the Order of the October Revolution for your great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state. I am sincerely pleased at having the opportunity to present this deserved award to you today in the presence of our comrades and colleagues, members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Central Committee.

Your contribution to our common cause is varied and weighty--Komsomol, party and diplomatic work, active work in the sphere of our party's international policy, and what has now been 12 years of intense work in an exceptionally important area connected with insuring the security of our Soviet socialist state and the peaceful lives of the Soviet people. In all these areas, you have invariably always shown and continue to show yourself to be an extremely honest and selfless worker, a creative-minded person and a skilled organizer, demanding of yourself and others, and, first and foremost, a convinced communist who is wholeheartedly devoted to the cause of the Leninist party and the lofty aims of our communist construction.

I would say this is of special importance in your present work, for our party and Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo consider it of cardinal importance that the keen weapon of defense of the state's and people's security against sallies of enemies should be in clear and unimpeachable hands.

Yuriy Vladimirovich! During your presence in the leading organs of the party, we have all gotten to know you well as an excellent worker and person, and we value and love you. Of course, we are all glad with this award and heartily congratulate you, wishing you from the bottom of our hearts good health, constant good spirits and new successes in the responsible matter entrusted to you by the party and people.

Comrade Andropov made a speech in reply. He said: [read by announcer]

Dear Leonid Ilich, dear comrades: It is of great honor and a great joy for me to receive from the hands of Leonid Ilich the order which has been given its name by the Great October Revolution, the first victorious revolution of workers and peasants in the world, which marked the beginning of mankind's transition to communism.

I understand that this order not only symbolizes the great revolutionary ideas of the October Revolution and its humanitarian ideals, but is also, as it were, a reminder for all, and primarily those to whom it is awarded, about the need to keep sacred, to maintain and multiply the gains of our revolution and the glorious traditions founded by Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the Leninist Bolsheviks.

For more than six decades now, our country has been following a true Leninist course; it is gaining more and more horizons in the construction of communism, overcoming the difficulties and complexisites characteristic for all trailblazers. However the bourgeois malignants and various kinds of renegades might exert themselves, they will never be able to cast a shadow on the great cause of the October Revolution, neither on the very birth of it, nor on the whole development of the first socialist state.

Our achievements in the construction of communism and our successes in the world arena did not come of themselves--they were won by the labor, mind and energy of the Soviet people.

Behind these achievements and successes is the directional and organizational work of our glorious party, its Leninist Central Committee, and the Politburo, headed by the true Leninist, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The drafting and implementation of all of the party's and Soviet state's basic decisions in the spheres of domestic and foreign policy, in which the ideas of the October Revolution are manifestly embodied, are connected with the tireless and fruitful work of Leonid Ilich.

Dear Leonid Ilich! Dear comrades! From the bottom of my heart, I thank you for the lofty award, and assure you that I shall not spare any energy in order to be worthy of it in order to justify the truth of the party and government and the kind words addressed to me by Leonid Ilich. I shall do everything possible in order to merit this trust of yours.

Heartily congratulating Comrade Andropov on the presentation of the lofty award of the motherland, those present wished him further successes in party and state activity for the good of the Soviet people and in the name of construction of a communist society in our country.

KIRILENKO ADDRESSES AWARD CEREMONY IN MAGNITOGORSK

LD301424 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Magnitogorsk, August 30, TASS--The city of Magnitogorsk in the Urals, where the firstline of the Soviet five-year plan periods--the Magnitogorsk metallurgical mill was built, has been awarded the Order of Lenin. The award was today presented by Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, secretary of the CPSU CC. In his speech at the presentation ceremony he stressed the great contribution of the people of Magnitogorsk to the development of Soviet industry, to the manufacture of arms, which played an important role in routing fascism during the years of the Second World War.

Kirilenko conveyed to the people of Magnitogorsk ardent greetings and heartfelt congratulations on the high award from the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, from Leonid Brezhnev, the loyal continuator of Lenin's cause, outstanding leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, ardent fighter for peace and social progress all over the world.

Our country, which is building communism, is steadily rising to new heights of economic, social and cultural progress, Kirilenko said. The three last five-year plan periods are characterised by an incessant development of all branches of national economy and on this basis by a rise in the living standards of the working people. It is indicative that national income in 1978 was more than twice as big as that of 1965. The pay of factory and office workers as well as collective farmers has grown. Compared with 1965, public consumption funds have grown 25-fold and housing conditions of more than 140 million people have been improved.

Much has been done in recent years in all fields of our life. While appreciating the achievements at their true worth and taking pride in them, we at the same time clearly see the outstanding economic problems and difficulties.

To safeguard dynamic development of the Soviet economy in the next, Eleventh Five Year Plan period and the more distant future, on Leonid Brezhnev's initiative, special attention is being paid to the build up of the capacity of our fuel and energy complex. Efforts are being directed on the elaboration of a scientific, profoundly conceived and economically substantiated programme, which would envisage priority growth of energetics.

All the people's work in building communism is not only the main force of the all-round progress of our country. At the same time it is a highly important source of the firmness of the international positions of the Soviet state, our influence on world developments, Kirilenko said.

The outstanding significance of the international activity of our party and the Soviet state is acknowledged everywhere in the world.

On all continents, in all countries tribute is being paid to the big contribution made by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the Central Committee of our party and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to the cause of universal peace, detente and disarmament.

The pursuit of the course for detente and consolidation of peace has become the common cause of the countries of the socialist community. The Central Committee of the party, which considered the results of the recent Crimea meetings and talks of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, with leaders of fraternal parties and states of the socialist community, highly assessed and wholly approved Leonid Brezhnev's activity.

Our party regards disarmament as the main factor for the consolidation of peace. To end the arms race means to make detente irreversible. The biggest event along this road has been the signing of the SALT II treaty in Vienna by Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President Carter. Its full implementation would be of tremendous significance, not only from a military point of view. Realization of this treaty would create good preconditions for strengthening and further deepening the processes of political detente, for developing cooperation between states, belonging to different social systems.

There are many obstacles standing in this road. There are certain quarters, both in the USA and in some other countries, that do not conceal that they would like to prevent the entry into force of the treaty.

Some American leaders, calling for another build-up of arms, refer to the need of safeguarding the security of America. We in the USSR understand full well the concern of citizens of any countries, including the USA, for the security of their country.

One should, however, pose the question: Is the stockpiling of new types of arms a means of safeguarding security? Of course, it is not. Now, when there already are mountains of arms on earth, any further advance along such a road does not strengthen but undermines security both of the USA itself and of other countries.

To justify their action in urging on the arms race, the foes of detente, time and again speak of a "Soviet menace." But the lie of a "Soviet menace" is refuted by the reality of our policy. It is precisely the foreign policy of the USSR, acting in the world arena together with the countries of the socialist community, that serves as one of the decisive factors for improving the world situation and for deepening detente.

Referring to the question of China, he said that its aggression against Socialist Vietnam and the continuing pressure on the SRV, Beijing's undisguised desire for access to the Western arsenals, its attempts at poisoning the atmosphere in South East Asia through the notorious refugees problem--all these are links of one chain. In other words, China's foreign policy is a factor poisoning the international atmosphere.

As is common knowledge, the USSR invariably strives for the development of relations with China on a sound basis, for mutual advantage, goodneighborly indeed.

In conclusion, Andrey Kirilenko emphasized that the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government would persistently press for full realization of the program of the further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and the independence of the peoples, continuing firmly and consistently to wage the struggle for deepening detente, for an end to the arms race and for the consolidation of peace, he emphasized. We also must constantly look after the defence potential of our country, must see to it that our armed forces have everything needed for the defence of the sacred boundaries of our great socialist homeland.

PARIS PAPER REPORTS ON DISSIDENT LABOR UNION

LD300833 Paris L'AURORE in French 18-19 August 1979 carries on page 5 a 1,400-word Helene Janvier report on free trade unions in the Soviet Union. Helene Janvier reports that three members of the Interprofessional Union of Free Workers [SMOT]--Vladimir Borisov, Albina Yakoreva and Nikolay Nikitin--were arrested in Moscow 4 August. Borisov and Yakoreva have been sentenced to 15 days imprisonment for "insubordination toward the militia." No news has been received about Nikitin. Quoting Viktor Fainberg, SMOT's "representative abroad," Helene Janvier asserts that the influence of SMOT has been growing. "Thanks to radio--the BBC and VOA America," Fainberg declares, "this movement is known throughout the USSR," and "is pursuing its activities" despite persecutions. The "mentality of the silent majority" has changed in the past 10 years and it is no longer supports the government. This is why the KGB is trying to "destroy SMOT gradually," Helene Janvier writes.

PAPER EXPLAINS USSR RAW MATERIAL EXPORTS, INDUSTRIAL IMPORTS

LD300917 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed article: "On the World Market" in response to reader's letter; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] One sometimes hears it said that our country can offer for export only a limited number of technical items and therefore it is forced to sell raw materials and fuel. I should like to be told what determines the structure of Soviet exports and imports. [signed] G. Dolmatov, compressor operator at the "Avangard" factory, Sverdlovsk.

First, here are a few general figures to characterize the state of our country's foreign trade. Last year the Soviet Union's trade turnover amounted to R70 billion. In order to be able to visualize the pace of its development, let us note that this is more than five times the volume of foreign trade in 1965 and somewhat more than triple the 1970 volume. In comparison with 1975 trade turnover increased almost 50 percent. Our country now trades with 118 countries of the world, including 78 developing countries and 26 industrially developed capitalist countries.

Socialist states and primarily the CEMA countries, account for more than half of the USSR's foreign trade turnover. Developed capitalist states account for one-third, while the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America account for approximately one-eighth.

Fuel and electricity occupy the chief place in Soviet exports, their share of the export structure amounting to 35.1 percent in 1977; machinery, equipment and transport facilities accounted for 18.8 percent; ores, concentrates, metals and metal articles--11.1 percent; timber materials and pulp and paper articles--5.1 percent; textile raw materials and semifinished materials--3.2 percent; foodstuffs and raw materials for their production--3.1 percent; chemical products, fertilizers and rubber--2.8 percent; and industrial consumer goods--2.7 percent.

An exports structure like this is not typical of highly developed industrial states. However, it depends not only on the exporter's potential but also on its partners' needs. If we turn to the needs of the Soviet Union's main foreign trade partners--the CEMA countries, the West European states, the United States and Japan--which account for the overwhelming proportion of the USSR foreign trade turnover, they are all among the industrially developed states which mainly export finished articles. At the same time, none of them can get by without importing raw materials and fuel and they all, with the exception of the United States, cover a large proportion of their requirements for this group of goods through purchases on foreign markets. Not only are the Soviet Union's needs virtually completely covered by its own natural resources but the country now extracts raw materials and fuel in such quantities that it can export a proportion of these.

Thus, a situation has developed where on the one hand there exist countries which are forced to purchase oil, gas, coal, ores and electricity abroad, and on the other hand there is our state which is capable of supplying the market with such goods. A very important fundamental feature should be emphasized here: The USSR can manage without exporting raw materials and fuel but its chief foreign trade partners do not have the potential to cease importing these commodities.

To proceed. Many sectors of industry in these countries have a clearly pronounced export orientation--a large proportion of their output is sold on foreign markets. [paragraph continues]

To sell or not to sell is a life-or-death issue for them. It is a different situation in the Soviet Union: Our country with its dynamically developing national economy has an exceptionally large and stable domestic market. It can be said that cooperation among its individual regions in a certain sense plays the same role as international trade does for comparatively small states. The Soviet Union can export industrial output and it has an interest in doing so although exporting, as such, is not a decisive economic factor for our state.

If all these circumstances are not taken into consideration, it is easy to make a mistake commonly made by many Western commentators--which, incidentally, is frequently a deliberate distortion of the real situation--and to attribute the present structure of Soviet exports to the allegedly limited potential for exporting technical items. Turning once again to the figures, we see that in 1977 the Soviet Union sold on foreign markets machinery, equipment and means of transport worth a total of R6.3 billion. Of this, R4.9 billion went to socialist countries and the remainder to other states and primarily the developed capitalist states. Although this sum--in the order of R2 billion--is small in relation to the USSR's potential, it is nevertheless very indicative.

Soviet machine tools, tractors, electric motors and motor vehicles are purchased by many firms of Western Europe, North America and Japan--that is, by countries which are traditional suppliers of such goods to the world market. Of course, you can in no way suspect them of being prepared to buy equipment merely on the grounds that it is Soviet. Rather the contrary; all other things being equal, they give preference to goods manufactured elsewhere and establish additional restrictions on trade with the USSR. All the same, they are forced to purchase many items from us, thereby acknowledging the high quality and technical standard of equipment manufactured by USSR industry.

Just recently the implementation of deals on a barter basis whereby credits from Western countries for the purchase of equipment and materials for constructing particular enterprises are repaid by means of deliveries of a proportion of their output has assumed increasing practical significance as one of the main promising forms of trade and economic cooperation with those countries. Several dozen such deals have already been concluded and this lays a good foundation for expanding trade with the industrially developed capitalist countries.

A discussion of the structure of Soviet exports would be incomplete if we did not recall that in prerevolutionary Russia more than half the exports consisted of foodstuffs and primarily grain. Exports are now almost entirely of an industrial nature. Heavy industry products constitute the bulk of these exports.

In conclusion, a few words about the structure of Soviet imports. Machinery, equipment and means of transport comprise 38.1 percent of our imports; foodstuffs and raw materials for their production--20.8 percent; and industrial consumer goods--12.9 percent. The last two groups of goods make up 33.7 percent of our imports and only 5.8 percent of our exports. Through foreign trade our country is increasing the quantity of consumer goods. Incidentally, not simply this section of imports but other categories of imports too "work" toward increasing the quantity of consumer goods on our internal market. For example, deliveries for textile and knitwear factories, poultry farmsteads and hothouses, fishing vessels, freight cars, medical equipment and much more are included in the sum total of imports of machinery, equipment and means of transport.

Of course, Soviet foreign trade organizations do not consider the export and import structure to be the optimum one. [paragraph continues]

Although raw materials will remain a major category of Soviet exports, the task has been set in the present 5-year plan of achieving a further enhancement of the efficiency of foreign trade and an improvement of its structure and balance. The proportion of the most profitable types of raw materials in the goods we export will be increased and the more thorough processing of these raw materials will be insured. The share of the processing industry in Soviet exports is increasing. The expansion of the sale of finished items abroad, above all machinery and mechanisms, is an important reserve. The proportion of these goods in Soviet deliveries abroad is constantly increasing but the intensiveness of the trade process, as we have already state, depends not only on the USSR but also on its partners. In its foreign economic relations, including trade, our country is guided by the principle of mutually advantageous terms and it opposes any kind of discrimination. This applies above all to the development of the trade relations between our country and the United States, whose expansion is being hampered by certain artificial obstacles created by the opponents of international detente.

WEST SPREADING 'RUMORS' ABOUT USSR ENERGY CRISIS

LD311030 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A spokesman for the State Planning Committee in Moscow has said there is no need for the Soviet Union to import oil either now or in the future. He pointed out in a press interview that American intelligence is distorting the situation when it claims that there is an impending oil crisis in the Soviet Union.

In reality, oil extraction is being increased. There are large fuel resources in Siberia and other regions. The Soviet Union produces more oil than any other country.

The planning official said that the West was spreading rumors about the energy crisis in the Soviet Union, and all that for propaganda purposes. An attempt is being made, he explained, to represent the energy crisis as a growing phenomenon, whereas it is characteristic of the capitalist world only. Moreover, such allegations are needed by opponents of East-West cooperation to undermine trust in the Soviet Union as a trade partner.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL SITE DISCOVERED--A new oil site has been discovered in the southwest of Chechen-Ingushskaya. It is called (Chervlenskoye) and the oil there has been obtained from a depth of 5,000 meters. This has proven the correctness of the hypothesis of the presence of fuel in Chechen-Ingushskaya at great depths. The autonomous republic has now again entered the ranks of the oil-producing regions of the country, with a rising level of fuel extraction. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD]

SHIP STUDIES OCEAN CURRENT--The science research weather ship Passat returned to Odessa today. Its voyage to the Atlantic Gulf Stream delta lasted 107 days. Specialists conducted research that makes it possible to increase the accuracy of data available on the reasons this ocean current divides. They also studied the displacement of the water masses in that region. On 13 September the Passat will depart for another voyage. This time it will head for the ocean weather station situated in the Atlantic, about 800 miles east of Newfoundland. A weather ship keeps watch here all year round and its crew studies the processes of interaction between the ocean and the atmosphere. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 30 AUG

LD310542 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 30 August 1979. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Difficult weather conditions are prevailing in Altayskiy Kray where grain has been reaped on nearly 2 million hectares and threshed on a third of this area. [0000 GMT]

Grain has been cut on 500,000 hectares, one-fifth of the area in Omskaya Oblast. Harvesting has begun on the rice fields of Karakalpakskaya ASSR. [1200 GMT]

The growers of Kirgizia have, to date, poured 200,000 tons of barley and wheat into the state granaries. Many farms in the Chu Valley and Oshskaya Oblast have already fulfilled their state plans and are supplying grain crops to meet their enhanced pledges. In Ivanovskaya Oblast the harvesting of grain crops is now underway on the second half of the total sown area. Growers have dispatched over a third of the planned amount of grain to the state granaries. [1900 GMT]

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON HARVEST WORK THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Review of Ukraine Oblast Yields

LD311017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Decisive Days of the Harvest"]

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by Monday 27 August grain and pulse crops had been cut in the country on 74.2 million hectares--60 percent of the area allotted to them. Crops from 85 percent of the area cut have been threshed. Winter grain crops have been sown on 10 million hectares, which is 27 percent of the plan. Some 36.3 million hectares of land have been prepared for winter crops--88 percent of the plan, and 13 million hectares of fall plowing has been carried out--11 percent of the area planned.

Fodder procurement continues and the harvest of flax, vegetables and fruit is underway.

It is still August on the calendar, but outside, in general, it is fall. Reports are coming in from almost everywhere that the temperature has fallen and it is raining. Nonetheless, the crops must be gathered in; the decisive days of the harvest have arrived.

The country's eastern regions have embarked on the harvest in an organized way and people are working in a good frame of mind. The opening words of L.I. Brezhnev's book "The Virgin Lands" are recalled. "There is grain--there will be singing...." There is grain in the east, and now it is important to gather it in fully, to harvest all that has been grown with labor, anxiety and concern.

Making use of fine days, the virgin-land workers of Kustanayskaya Oblast worked well in the past week. The Ipatovskiy Rayon harvesting method is being applied everywhere, adjusted to local conditions. Farms in Semiozernyy Rayon are working well, particularly the "Diyevskiy," "Tselinnyy" and Baymagambetov sovkhozes. On this last, for instance, the daily output per combine totals 35 hectares as against a norm of 21.

In the same oblast the "Zhnetsy-79" youth detachment is working harmoniously. They are students from the Kustanay Agricultural Institute. The future specialists and production organizers are learning in practice about the essence of the grain grower's work. The procurement workers in the Kazakhstan virgin lands have also done their best. On the eve of the harvest toil, as a TASS correspondent reports, the collectives of the "Yuzhelevatormelstroy" trust commissioned the Talshchikskiy, Peshkovskiy and Yerkenshiliskiy elevators and increased the capacities of the Baumanskiy, Mamlyutskiy, Surganskiy and Furmanovskiy elevators. The procurement enterprises in the virgin-land oblasts are now capable of receiving at least a million tons of grain daily. The commissioning of new storehouses has helped to increase the efficiency of harvesting and transportation complexes.

However, the work is not easy for them. After a good start, they have suffered enforced delays in recent days--it just keeps on raining. It is true that the forecast is good for the next few days. And there is no doubt that the well-mobilized crop growers of Kazakhstan will mark the 25th anniversary of the opening up of the virgin lands with shock labor and a big grain harvest. Grain has now been cut from 10.6 million hectares in Kazakhstan--43 percent of the total area.

Rain is also hindering the grain growers in the eastern regions of the RSFSR: It has had a substantial effect in the past week on the rate of harvesting in Kurganskaya, Sverdlovskaya and Omskaya oblasts. The crop growers of the Altay were able to cut 40 percent of the grain crops before the bad weather set in. Now it is important to step up the rate of threshing. Unfortunately, the harvest is getting underway only slowly in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. It is nearly a month since it started, yet only 29 percent of the grain crops have been cut, and 16 percent of the crops cut have been threshed. Such a rate is not to the credit of local [national] economic organs.

There is now a complex situation in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Here nearly 55 percent of the grain crops have been cut, and crops from 89 percent of the cut area have been threshed. Taken together, these figures indicate that so far hopes have been pinned on direct combining. But now that it is raining and late green shoots [podgon] are forming, farms must reorient themselves toward phased harvesting. Those who do this most rapidly will gain by it.

In the RSFSR as a whole, grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) have been cut on 44.3 million hectares--that is, 58.4 percent of the sown area--and crops from 85.2 percent of the area cut have been threshed. The rate of threshing is rather higher than last year. In the RSFSR, 23 percent of the flax has been harvested and 47 percent of winter crops sown. The winter sowing front is now much wider than at the same time last year. More fall plowing has also been done. In a work, the RSFSR crop growers are making good use of machinery and other material resources.

Various tasks are being carried out by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine. They have cut grain crops (excluding corn) on 13.2 million hectares and threshed those from 13 million hectares. There are high threshings in Chernovitskaya Oblast--31.8 quintals per hectare, Cherkasskaya-27.2, Khmelnitskaya--26, Ternopolskaya--25.4, Kirovogradskaya-25.3, Kiyevskaya--24.8 and Vinnitskaya Oblast--23.8. Flax has been pulled on 194,000 hectares--82.7 percent of the plan. Potatoes have been lifted from 34,000 hectares--5.7 percent. The soil has been prepared for winter crops, including bare fallow, over more than a million hectares. The sowing of winter crops has also begun. An important feature of this is that farms in the republic have decided to extend the winter crop area by 2 million hectares. This naturally requires an additional quantity of seed. And the seed has been laid in. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Dnepropetrovskaya, Krymskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts have worked well in this respect.

Of course, the grainfields are now the crop growers' main concern. But there are many other concerns too. Nearly everywhere there is the potential for adding visibly to reserves of fodder for stockraising, and for improving the quality, which is very important in this year's specific conditions.

In many regions of the country a good harvest of vegetables, fruit and melons has been grown. However, reports are reaching the editorial office that in a number of places vegetables which have already been harvested are being poorly handled by procurement workers and the trade network and their transfer to the all-union reserve is taking place only slowly. Questions of supplying cities with vegetables, fruit and potatoes and of safeguarding these products should now be at the center of attention of the relevant ministries and departments and soviet organs.

The approaching fall is making the crop growers hurry--it demands a high rate of good-quality work.

Agriculture Committee Official Report

LD301654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Talk by V.M. (Svechko), first deputy chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture]

[Summary] The harvest is moving further and further east. This year it is not normal, with great variations in how the crop has grown, thus requiring great skill in organizing the harvest. To date, about two-thirds of the grain has been gathered: the harvest is virtually complete in the Northern Caucasus, Ukraine, Moldavia and a number of central oblasts of the RSFSR. The main front is now in the Urals and West and East Siberia, and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. The 26th harvest has begun in the virgin lands, where a good crop has been grown but there is little time to gather it.

"The grain harvest is always difficult in the east of the country. The harvest is often accompanied by rain: Sometimes there are frosts. This year, in addition, the ripening of crops in a number of places has been delayed and there are floods on land near rivers." Hence, the harvest must be gathered more quickly, in 15-20 days. Farmers in the east are competing to produce a good harvest, and attention of agricultural organs and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture is now concentrated in these regions. Good results are being obtained by farmers in Orenburgskaya Oblast, Altayskiy Kray, Omskaya, Tyumenskaya, Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and other oblasts. In other regions, socialist competition has meant a very high level of machine repairs in preparation for harvesting. Work is in progress everywhere to adapt combines to gather flattened grains, to gather chaff and for work in wet weather.

"Unfortunately, in a number of oblasts part of the machinery is not prepared even today. In Chitinskaya Oblast, for example, about 830 combines have been made ready, more than 600 in Kurganskaya and Permskaya oblasts, and about 300 in Tomskaya Oblast. Of course, a conclusion must be drawn from this both for today and for the future. The fact is that in certain oblasts the incorrect practice is still occurring of starting repairs to grain-gathering combines not in autumn, but just before harvest work begins." This leads to an attempt to do a great deal of repair work in too short a time, and a poor quality of repairs results. The experience of regions where machinery is repaired in good time should be extended everywhere. The State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture cooperates with other organs to assist machine repairs in good time, and measures are adopted to redeploy available resources of machinery to cope with local conditions.

"Maintenance of machinery in the fields is also of great importance. The State Committee's production associations have made efforts to insure a better supply to spare parts than last year. Many initiatives to improve the efficiency of maintenance work have been adopted. The work of industrial enterprises supplying agriculture is of great importance for a successful harvest. The majority of enterprises are carrying out their tasks well. "At the same time, there are, unfortunately, enterprises which lag chronically and owe a good deal to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. For example, the Krasnoyarsk production association, and the (Dal) Selmash combine works are not fulfilling the set timetables for dispatch of grain combines. At the same time, some of the combines which do arrive at farms are virtually unusable because they are incomplete. There are a particularly great number of such combines in Orenburgskaya Oblast, Omskaya Oblast, Altayskiy Kray and a number of other regions in the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan. The (Primorskiy) tractor trailer works alone has underdelivered by more than 1,100 tractor trailers for powerful machines. The Tula combine works is lagging behind in the supply of fingers for cutter bars. The Simferopol Selkhozdetal works is holding up delivery of segments for cutter bars. The Yaroslavl motor works has not improved the position in the supply of piston rings. The Nizhnekamskzhina and Bobruyskshina production associations are continuing to underdeliver tires for powerful tractors and grain combines.

"The mass sowing of winter crops has already begun in a number of oblasts. However, the Odessapochvamash production association has underdelivered more than 4,500 plows for the powerful K-700 and T-150 tractors. Sibselmash has fallen short in deliveries by more than 2,000 grain press drills and 1,500 shallow plows, which are particularly necessary now for winter crop sowing.

Improvement of motor transportation is receiving much attention. New methods of organization of vehicle resources are being used and local organizations are being made more efficient.

Correspondents' Report

LD301834 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 30 August presents a "Harvesting News" hook-up presented by Semen Astakhov and featuring correspondents in various parts of the USSR. Astakhov opens the program by reporting that the harvest has entered its most difficult and responsible period, because it is raining in Siberia and in other eastern areas. According to the USSR CSA, harvesting rates are still relatively high. Over the past week grain and pulse crops have been cut from an area of 12.5 million hectares. Since the start of the harvest, cutting has been carried out on a total of more than 74 million hectares, and 85 percent of the reaped grains have been threshed.

Correspondent Viktor Glukhovtsev reports from Petropavlovsk, the capital of the Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, that the mass harvesting of grains has started in this, the most northerly oblast in Kazakhstan. This means that the harvest is progressing throughout Kazakhstan at this moment. Harvesting rates are high despite the bad weather. In the past weeks grains have been cut on almost 4 million hectares. The threshing of cut windrows has also started everywhere, which means that grain from the virgin lands has gone to threshing floors and from there to elevators.

Glukhovtsev describes how the farmworkers in Kazakhstan are coping with the bad weather. He notes that experience and reliable harvesting equipment, reliable grain cleaning machinery and the 170,000 trucks they have at their disposal this year are helping them out in these difficult conditions. For example, at the Kuybyshev Sovkhoz, grain that has still not ripened is being sprayed with ammonium nitrate from the air, which speeds up the ripening of wheat by 6 or 7 days.

Glukhovtsev continues by saying that the grain crops in the Kazakhstan virgin lands is good this year and a good harvest is expected. Sales of grain to the state are now in progress in many Kazakhstan oblasts. As of today, 3 million tons of Kazakhstan grain have been received. But in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, only the first windrows are being threshed and the grain still has not reached the elevators. But transport workers are ready to start operations as soon as the signal is given that the grain is ready to be taken to the elevators.

Astakhov reports on a conversation he had with Comrade Merkulov, RSFSR minister of procurement. The minister said he was very satisfied with the work being done in Orenburgskaya Oblast regarding the grain harvest. Correspondent Gennadiy Klinov reports that the harvest in Orenburgskaya Oblast has entered a decisive stage. The threshing of windrows has started on the 4 millionth hectare. Grain has been sown on 4.5 million hectares in the oblast. The center of the harvest is now moving from the southern and central rayons to the north and east. Harvesting is being carried out in virgin land areas in the east of Orenburgskaya Oblast, where a good crop has been grown. Grain is reaching elevators and the oblast's grain reception centers day and night.

Klinov reports that the procurement of grain has now started in a number of the major virgin land rayons of Orenburgskaya Oblast. The daily delivery of grain to the state in the oblast as a whole has reached 100,000 tons. The delivery of the 2 millionth ton is now nearing completion. Sorochinskiy Rayon has already fulfilled its pledges for the sale of grain to the state. The Akbulakskiy and Orenburgskiy rayons have nearly completed their grain sale pledges to the state.

There is, he says, still a fair amount of grain on the threshing floors. There is not enough motor vehicle transport to deliver it to procurement centers quickly. There is a particularly large amount of grain right now in the eastern rayons where yield is high. This year the grain reaching the state granaries is of high quality. Klinov states that work is particularly strenuous with regard to the procurement of grain in the eastern rayons. The workers at grain reception centers in this area are striving to process the grain without delay, but the railway workers of the Orsk branch are not helping them well. They are failing to supply the large quantity of wagons needed for the dispatch of grain every day.

Klinov concludes by saying that this year, too, winter fallow is being lifted at a fast rate in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Astakhov adds that in the USSR as a whole the lifting of winter fallow is also progressing faster than last year. The sowing of winter crops is also proceeding well, and it has also started in the Northern Caucasus.

An unidentified female correspondent reports from Groznyy, the capital of the Chechen-Ingushskaya ASSR, that the harvesting of late crops and corn has just started on most of the oblast's farms. The area from which grain is being harvested is almost double that of last year, thanks to cutting back on the use of corn for silage, without, of course, impairing the procurement of fodder crops.

The correspondent adds that the farmworkers of Chechen-Ingushskaya Oblast have set themselves the task of gathering in 100,000 tons of corn for the first time. The Chechen-Ingushskaya Council of Ministers has decided to deliver corn to the state in seed form, and this will be designated for the country's northern areas. The chief of the Chechen-Ingushskaya Bread Products Directorate states that the number of places where seeds are to be delivered has been considerably increased this year due to the fine weather. In past years the ASSR has supplied seeds to Siberia, the Volga valley and to the central RSFSR area. The Orenburgskaya Oblast correspondent interrupts to say that he hopes the ASSR will help them out next year with corn supplies. The area sown to corn in Orenburgskaya Oblast is very large, but it does not ripen quickly.

Thus he asks the Checheno-Ingushskaya official to send them earlier ripening varieties.

Astakhov says that in the Kuban and the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR, for instance, all the corn being grown this year is also earmarked only for seed. The greatest corn seed harvest is being gathered in in Uzbekistan again this year.

Correspondent Rakhimov reports from Tashkent, in Uzbekistan, that the corn harvest is continuing successfully. Almost 600,000 tons have been sold to the state, which represents almost half of the amount promised. Bukharskaya Oblast has obtained a record yield in Uzbekistan--an average of 100 quintals per hectare.

Astakhov concludes the program by wishing success to the farmers of Uzbekistan. We have said, he notes, that in the country as a whole harvesting rates are relatively high. "However, it is thought at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture that harvesting could be done more quickly. The 'window' of good weather between rains is not being used everywhere. In the Altay and in Kustanayskaya Oblast much grain is lying around in windrows. And this is dangerous because the grain might be spoiled. At present, all measures are being taken to reduce the gap between cutting and threshing."

Preparation Problems in Virgin Lands

ID301011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial "The Virgin-Land Grain Harvest Is Underway"]

[Excerpts] Farms in all the virgin-land oblasts of Kazakhstan and Omskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts are launching the grain harvest. And the harvest conveyor is already working at full speed in Orenburgsakaya Oblast and Altayskiy Kray. In the year of the 25th anniversary of the opening up of the virgin lands, farmers in that area, fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, are fully determined to give the motherland as much grain as possible. The grain has already started to pour into the state's granaries.

The virgin lands have started another harvest. The Ipatovskiy Rayon harvesting method has been adopted everywhere. Detailed plans for the handover of grain to the state have been drawn up on farms. Procurement workers are striving to insure rhythmic grain reception work and good processing. However, the first days of the harvest work have revealed certain shortcomings in preparations. Many of these came as no surprise --they had already been reported in the press. But sluggishness by machine-building workers and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture in supplying the virgin-land farms with spare parts has meant that work cannot be started today everywhere by all combines and a number of other machines. Alarm is aroused by the level of readiness of a number of remote grain reception centers. The USSR Ministry of Procurement focuses its attention, as a rule, on the repair and technical refurbishing of major elevators on main lines of communication. Well, that is necessary. But it is also important to devote attention to the "backwoods" which play a considerable role, especially in the virgin lands with their great distances and sometimes far from irreproachable roads.

The success of the harvest in the virgin lands always depends to a great extent on transport workers. A tremendous volume of shipments must be made by literally all types of transport in a very short time. Considerable experience in organizing this work has been accumulated in past years. However, certain shortcomings are becoming typical, so to speak. For instance, the Ministry of Railways has again failed to insure the delivery of empty freight cars for the timely removal from certain elevators of grain from last year's harvest.

Trucks are still not provided with tires everywhere. The elimination of these and other shortcomings requires great enterprise and flexibility on the part of the relevant ministries and departments.

The whole country opened up the virgin lands, carried out construction work there and equipped them technically. And, as usual, the country is coming to the assistance of the virgin lands in the busy harvest time. This year too, thousands of machine operators, drivers and procurement workers and various kinds of machinery have been sent there. People are prepared to fulfill with honor their labor duty in the grainfields of the east. But they need a considerate welcome--where the farm provides you with the necessary scope for work and the opportunity to eat well and rest after a busy day, is concerned about your health and morally and materially provides incentives for skillful labor. It is the task of soviet and economic organs and people's deputies right from the earliest days of the harvest to launch broad, effective socialist competition in every collective to achieve the best results, the highest grain yields and exemplary organization of selling the brain to the state.

The harvest is gathering speed in the virgin lands. Ahead, of course, are many busy days filled with difficult work. But the awareness that every such day helps fill the motherland's granaries gives additional strength to all the participants in the virgin lands harvest and calls them to labor--selfless and creative labor.

Improvement of Virgin Land Harvest

AU301356 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 29 Aug 79 AU

[Excerpts] The virgin land harvest is increasing its pace. Yesterday, grain ear crops were mowed on more than 800,000 hectares. This was the highest index in the present season. Despite the difficult weather conditions, the republic's machine operators have applied fast harvesting methods to reliably prevent losses. Today they have begun to mow on the 12 millionth hectare of land out of the 25 million hectares that are to be harvested. Thousands of combine operators are overfulfilling daily targets by 50 to 100 percent and are threshing 700 or more quintals of wheat each.

The stream of grain sold to the state is growing stronger day by day. All granaries in the virgin lands have begun to receive and to handle newly harvested grain.

Concern Over Storage, Drying

LD291035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "A Roof Over the Grain"]

[Text] We are two-thirds of the way through August but the high pitch of the fieldwork is not waning. Strenuous work is underway in our country's grainfields. While harvesting this year's grain, the farmers are laying the foundation for the next harvest; they are plowing and are sowing winter crops. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are procuring fodder for the livestock-raising sector. There is also a lot of work on the truck garden plantations and in orchards and vineyards.

As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 20 August grain and pulse crops had been cut on an area of 61.8 million hectares on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 50 percent of the area under these crops. The harvest from 53.5 million hectares has been threshed. Over the last week cereals were harvested from 13.5 million hectares. Grain crops have been cut on 36.5 million hectares in the RSFSR and on 13.1 million hectares in the Ukraine.

The center of the harvesting work is now shifting toward the eastern and northern regions. Each day the harvest toil gathers momentum in the country's major grain-producing areas--the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan. The abundance of the 26th virgin-land harvest is gratifying.

August is causing not only the farmers but also the procurement workers to make haste. Everything that has been grown as a result of selfless labor must be gathered to a tight schedule and reliably stored. Much has been done this year to strengthen the materials and technical base for storage. The collectives of many procurement centers have met the gathering of the harvest fully prepared and have made ready the storage premises, machinery, weighing facilities and laboratory equipment. In Kazakhstan alone the capacities of grain-storage facilities increased last year by more than 1 million tons. Here some 1,800 high-productivity unloading devices have been made ready for handling large trucks. At 90 elevators, including those at Dzhaltyr, Shortandy, Atbasar and other places, the reception of grain has been organized in accordance with hourly schedules, which makes it possible to utilize transport more efficiently.

At the same time PRAVDA is receiving warning signals to the effect that not everyone has proven to be ready for the harvest toil in a number of regions. Thus, at the Tselinograd grain products combine the completion of construction work on an 18,000-ton silo was scheduled for the first half of the year. The deadline has passed but the installation of equipment is still not complete. The construction of installations for receiving grain from the railroad and from road transport has been delayed. Unfortunately, these are not isolated incidents. New capacities are being built only slowly at the Novosergiyevka and Sakmara elevators in Orenburgskaya Oblast. In the Tatarskaya ASSR one of the biggest installations--the 77,300-ton Nurlat-Oktyabrskiy elevator--has been under construction since 1976. One of the reasons for the plans being wrecked is the poor organization of the work of the construction trusts, and the absence of the necessary exactingness toward economic leaders.

Concern for the safekeeping of the harvest is a matter for all the people. Many construction and industrial ministries are performing much work on the erection of elevators. However, the leaders of a number of subdepartments of the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction and of certain other departments, as practice attests, do not exercise daily supervision of the fulfillment of schedules for the commissioning of projects nearing completion. And this results in protracted stoppages of machinery and low labor productivity.

The fall is approaching. Much grain needs to be dried for storage. Nevertheless, by the beginning of August enterprises of the RSFSR Ministry of Procurement had fulfilled only 13 percent of plan for the commissioning of stationary grain drying facilities. It should be noted that some of the drying units on kolkhozes and sovkhozes have not been put in working order. Yet day by day more and more grain is arriving at the elevators from the threshing floors; therefore, it is necessary to lose no time in doing everything to insure that grain can be dried round the clock.

In the decisive days of the harvest toil industrial enterprises and supply organizations are required to render great assistance. But certain plants are in arears with respect to their obligations to the farmers. For example, the Krasnoyarsk and Berdyansk production associations are behind schedule in delivering combine sieves and reaper blades. The Simferopol "Selkhozdetal" plant is delaying with the dispatch of blade sections [segmenty] to eastern regions scheduled for delivery during the first 9 months of the year.

The scale of volume of harvesting work on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, where hundreds of thousands of machines are busy on enormous tracts of land, requires the prompt solution of pressing problems, the efficient organization of technical servicing in the field and the supplying of farms with materials, fuel, spare parts and so forth. Meanwhile, by mid-August a shortfall in fuel deliveries to the Kazakh SSR of some 15,000 tons below the norm had built up. The leaders of the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum and Petroleum Products and the Ministry of Railways must rectify the situation as quickly as possible.

The farmers' labor vigil continues. The high degree of organization and the well-coordinated work of all links of the fieldwork process is a guarantee of the successful completion of the agricultural year and the fulfillment of the plans for the production and sale to the state of crop and livestock produce.

CSA REPORTS ON SOWN, NATURAL GRASSES, HAY

ID201500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 30 Aug 79 ID

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that up till 27 August, sown and natural grasses had been cut over an area of 70.5 million hectares. Over the country as a whole, 46.4 million tons of hay have been procured. Plans for laying in this fodder have been overfulfilled by farms in Moldavia. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan are close to fulfilling the plan. Procurement of haylage continues.

WINTER CROP AREA IN UKRAINE SHOULD BE EXPANDED

AU301355 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0812 GMT 30 Aug 79 AU

[From the press review]

[Summary] Crop follows crop. This is the age-old law of nature. A few days ago the wide fields were latticed by the swaths of wheat, barley and rye. Yet today the farmers have already brought sowing machines in the future winter crop lands. The farmers of northern oblasts were the first to begin fall sowing. Within a day or two, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the central and the southern regions will join in the responsible campaign.

Ukrainian farmers are developing fall sowing with the firm intention of crowning the final year of the 5-year period with a plentiful crop.

Winter crops, RADYANSKA UKRAINA emphasizes in its editorial, are the republic's main bread. As a rule, in the gross output of grain they constitute a share of 60 percent or more. Advanced farms and rayons, the paper emphasizes, have amassed great experience in obtaining high and constant yields of winter crops, particularly wheat. "Even under this year's rather unfavorable conditions, they have obtained comparatively good yields. For example, per-hectare grain yields in Cherkassiy Rayon, Cherkasskaya Oblast, exceeded 30 quintals. High and constant winter crop yields have won a victory for the farmers of Ovidiopolskiy Rayon in Odesskaya Oblast: They have already fulfilled the 5-year national economic plan for grain sales to the state." There are farms obtaining 300-pood yields of winter crops year after year in all regions of the Ukraine. RADYANSKA UKRAINA examines in detail the components of the success scored by advanced farms and says: "Encouraged by the fact that it was raining recently and that favorable conditions have arisen for sprouting, many farms have resolved to expand the winter crop area." This, the paper stresses, is a correct decision. The 1980 crop will be a strong foundation for the final year of the 5-year period, for a substantial Ukrainian loaf.